



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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30 November 1992

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CONTENTS

30 November 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 30 November, and until further notice, the DAILY REPORT will cease publishing the "Front Page" feature.

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President Buyoya Launches Consultations Commission [Bujumbura Radio]	1
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Cameroon

Prime Minister Appointed by Presidential Decree [Yaounde Radio]	1
Cabinet, Presidency Reorganized [Yaounde Radio]	1
New Cabinet Members Named [Yaounde Radio]	2
UNDP Leader Questions Members Cabinet Postings [AFP]	3
Fru Ndi Questioned by Gendarmerie [AFP]	3

Chad

Opposition Rejects Libyan Accord [Libreville Radio]	3
National Conference Tripartite Committee Named [Njamena Radio]	4
Two Top Ruling Party Members Reportedly Resign [Libreville Radio]	4
'Violent Clashes' Reported in Lake Chad Region [Libreville Radio]	4

Congo

President's Statement Following Acts of Vandalism [Brazzaville Radio]	4
Parties Warned on Violating Internal Security [AFP]	5
Paris Reports Tense Situation in Brazzaville [Paris International]	5
Police Halt Looters; Strike 'Largely Ignored' [AFP]	5
Opposition Says Assembly Dissolution 'Null, Void' [Brazzaville Radio]	6

Rwanda

Cabinet Accepts Power Sharing Proposal [Kigali Radio]	6
MRND Addresses Current 'Problems' [Kigali Radio]	7
Progress on RPF Proposal Reported at Talks [Kigali Radio]	8
Cabinet Discusses Current Affairs 27 Nov [Kigali Radio]	8

Zaire

National Conference To End 5 or 6 Dec [Kinshasa Radio]	8
--	---

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

French Announce Troop Withdrawals From North [AFP]	9
--	---

Ethiopia

Joint Talks With Sudan End, Communique Issued [Addis Ababa Radio]	9
Nigeria's Aikhomu on Two-Day Visit [Kaduna Radio]	10
Eritrea's Afewerki on UN Groups, Security [Asmera Radio]	10

On Referendum [Asmera Radio]	11
Kenya	
SPLA's Garang Gives Nairobi News Conference [Nairobi TV]	12
Peace Talks 'Put Off' [London International]	13
Facets of FORD-Kenya Manifesto Discussed [Nairobi TV]	13
Somalia	
USC Representative Criticizes UN Policy [Rome ANSA]	13
Ali Mahdi Spokesman Welcomes U.S. Moves [Voice of the Somali Republic]	14
Aidid Welcomes U.S. Proposals [Mogadishu Radio]	14
Commentary Applauds U.S., Criticizes UN [Mogadishu Radio]	15
Dispute Closes Port; French Food Aid Delayed [AFP]	15
Report on Sudanese Relief Efforts [SUNA]	16
Aidid Lauds Sudanese Relief Role [Omdurman Radio]	16
Tanzania	
Rwandan President Urged To Facilitate Talks [Kigali Radio]	16
Uganda	
Libyan Economic Delegation Arrives [Kampala Radio]	16
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Gunmen Attack Club, Four Dead, 17 Injured [Johannesburg Radio]	18
Police Offer Reward for Information [SAPA]	18
ANC Condemns Attack [SAPA]	18
APLA Claims Responsibility [SAPA]	18
PAC Statement [SAPA]	18
ANC: 'Act of Naked Terrorism' [SAPA]	19
Government Asks Cooperation in Halting Violence [SAPA]	19
PAC Accuses Mandela of 'Selling Out' [SAPA]	19
Reportage on Azapo 11th National Congress	20
President Addresses Congress [SAPA]	20
New President, Publicity Secretary Named [SOWETAN 30 Nov]	20
Congress Ends [SAPA]	21
BSP Rejects De Klerk Election Timetable [SAPA]	21
PAC Wants Elections by Nov 1993 [Johannesburg TV]	22
ANC's Hani Discusses Elections Proposals [London International]	22
Meyer, Maharaj Comment on Upcoming 'Bush Summit' [Johannesburg TV]	23
De Klerk Warned of Security Forces Discontent [THE STAR 27 Nov]	23
Government, ANC To Meet 2-4 Dec To Discuss Transition [SAPA]	24
ANC No 'Immediate' Comment [SAPA]	24
ANC's Molefe Discusses Transition, Issues [SAPA]	24
PAC Calls For UN To Control 'Mercenaries' [SAPA]	24
Statement on Steyn, Goldstone 27 Nov Meeting [SAPA]	25
Goldstone on Acquiring Further Legal Powers [SAPA]	25
29 November Review of Current Events, Issues [SUNDAY TIMES 29 Nov, etc.]	25
30 November Review [THE STAR 30 Nov, etc.]	26
SOUTHERN AFRICA	
Angola	
UNITA Reports on Attacks on Uige, N'gaga [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	27
Government-UNITA Clashes Continue [Luanda Radio]	27
UNITA Calls For Urgent Talks With MPLA [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	27
Authorities Apprehend RSA Plane in Luena 28 Nov [Luanda Radio]	28
Government Apprehends Red Cross Aircraft [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	28

UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Military Moves [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	28
UNITA Warns of War in Lunda Norte [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	29
Commentary Says UNITA Disregarding Accord [Luanda Radio]	29
UNITA Says 'Committed to Negotiations' [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	30
UN, UNITA Comment on Namibe Meeting [Luanda Radio]	30
Valentim Notes Commitment to Namibe Declaration [Luanda Radio]	31
National Assembly Meeting Opens 26 Nov	31
Chairman, Vice Chairmen Named [Luanda Radio]	31
Chairman on Inauguration [Luanda Radio]	31
Further Chairman's Statements [Luanda Radio]	32
Dos Santos Addresses Final Council of Ministers Session [Luanda Radio]	33
President Appoints Moco New Prime Minister [Luanda Radio]	33
UNITA Says Cuban Troop Ship Docks at Namibe [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	34

Comoros

Post Election 'Chaos,' 'Confusion,' Reported [London International]	34
---	----

Namibia

Court Restrains SWAPO Intimidation of DTA [SAPA]	34
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

INEC, Political Parties Meet 25 Nov [Accra Radio]	35
NPP Fears Government Reaction in Court Case [AFP]	35
PHP Member Detained For Explosions [London International]	36

Ivory Coast

P&T Workers Cut Telephone Links With Radio [Abidjan Radio]	36
--	----

Liberia

NPFL Minister on ECOWAS 'Major Offensive' [Gbarnga Radio]	36
ECOMOG Gunboat Shells City [Gbarnga Radio]	37
NPFL Radio Alleges 'Summary Executions' [Gbarnga Radio]	37
Heavy Fighting Reported in Monrovia [London International]	37
ECOMOG Repels NPFL Attacks Near Monrovia [Monrovia Radio]	37
Bodies of Three Murdered U.S. Nuns Recovered [Monrovia Radio]	38
ECOMOG Commander Notes Ship Taken, Comments [PANA]	38

Nigeria

Babangida Appeals for Religious Tolerance [Lagos Radio]	39
Curfew Imposed After Riots Over Chief's Murder [AFP]	39
NPFL Agreement on Peace Accord Analyzed [Lagos Radio]	39
ECOMOG Commander: Fighting May End in Dec [Lagos Radio]	40

Sierra Leone

ULIMO's Seekie Interviewed on War [London International]	40
Arrests Made After 'Subversive' Meeting [AFP]	41

Togo

Koffigoh on Strike, Elections, Security [Lome Radio]	42
Ministers Denounce COD-II Schemes [Lome Radio]	43
Eyadema Meets Prefects, Urges Neutrality [Lome Radio]	44
HCR Head To Answer For 'Acts of High Treason' [Lome Radio]	44

Burundi

President Buyoya Launches Consultations Commission

EA2611152192 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Text] In less than a week, the president of the Republic has launched two commissions: The first to prepare for elections while the second, which has just been set up, is a commission for consultations between the executive power and the political parties. During the launching of the commission for consultations between the executive power and the political parties, the president clearly defined its nature and mandate. Alexis Sinduhije reports:

[Sinduhije] Everything is now clear. In less than a week, President Buyoya has ended the political quarrels caused by various political adversaries. According to him, two reasons justify the path of dialogue and consultation he took, because for him confrontation has never solved problems. The national commission for consultation between political parties and the executive, which has just been launched, is consultative by nature. It is to make proposals to the president of the Republic, who will then decide on what to do with them. It also has the mandate to study questions exclusively concerning democratization, more precisely those concerning the transitional phase. Its priority will therefore be to study the code of conduct of the territorial administration agents; Access of political parties to the public media; the code of conduct of political parties; public financing of political parties; and the electoral timetable. However, its scope of action will not be limited to those questions: Others related to democratization can be studied on condition that all members agree.

Having expressed such political determination, the question arising is that concerning the political meaning of the president's decision:

[Begin Buyoya recording] First, the setting up of the commission is further proof of our wish to democratize by means of consultation as opposed to confrontation. Confrontation cannot result in healthy democratization. We want our country's democratization to be pursued in a fully serene atmosphere by way of dialogue and consultation. All sociopolitical partners must participate in the democratization process, as we clearly stated in our 10 January declaration. As the saying goes, the promise has been fulfilled.

The important frameworks—the National Electoral Preparations Commission and the National Commission for Consultation on Democratization—have been set up in response to the constant concern expressed. The setting up of such a commission is an expression of our wish to democratize in our own way, the national way. It expresses our wish to fully avoid imported formulae, which are incompatible with the situation in Burundi. Finally, the setting up of the commission expresses our

wish to tackle the problems of democratization head on. We want to bring them in the open instead of hiding them. We would like to reach consensus solutions to problems brought forward. That is how wise men do things in the pure national tradition. [end recording]

[Announcer] How will members of the commission then conduct themselves in performing their mission? In President Buyoya's view one has to go straight for the primary objective, which is democracy, and then for the general interest—the interest of the Burundi nation and people. Accordingly, acting within a spirit of democracy, tolerance, mutual respect for differing views, and a search for consensus must mark the discussions of the commission members. There will also be a need to take into account the national realities, according to President Buyoya. One must keep one's feet on the ground, avoid copying. Last, they will have to respect the mandate given them. Burundi has numerous political problems which will be tackled progressively. So, two commissions in less than a week, with two different but complementary missions. It would certainly be a mistake to say that all the problems have been solved.

Cameroon

Prime Minister Appointed by Presidential Decree

AB2511200592 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Text] A presidential decree signed today has appointed 58-year old Simon Achidi Achu prime minister of the Republic of Cameroon. By another communique, Mr. Achidi Achu, as the head of government and by virtue of Article 8 of the Constitution, would propose the appointments of other members of government. The present government is therefore charged with the execution of routine affairs until the appointment of a new Cabinet.

Cabinet, Presidency Reorganized

AB2711140592 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 0530 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] The president of the Republic and head of state signed two important decrees yesterday evening. One organizes the composition of the government, while the other modifies and supplements a number of provisions of the 9 April decree reorganizing the Presidency of the Republic.

These two important texts follow the decree signed by the president of the Republic on 25 November at noon, appointing a prime minister and head of government, namely Simon Achidi Achu, who was thereby reappointed to his post. The decrees show that the number of ministerial portfolios has increased and that the Cabinet now includes ministers without portfolio. Jean Atangana has the details:

[Atangana] The number of ministries has been increased from 25 to 26 as the Ministry of Public Works and

Transport has been divided into two, namely the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Transport. With the creation of the new post of minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of higher state control, the number of ministerial posts is now 27. Also, the number of ministries comprising secretaries of state has been increased by three; they were previously nine. The Ministries of Territorial Administration, Health, and Public Works will henceforth have their secretaries of state.

In conclusion, concerning the general composition of the Cabinet, the posts of deputy prime ministers—there are many indeed—and those of ministers without portfolios under the Presidency are the most obvious. It is worth stressing that the posts of ministers of state are not included in this composition.

In regard to the decree modifying and supplementing some provisions of the 9 April decree reorganizing the Presidency of the Republic, there are now three ministers delegate to the Presidency. They are, namely the already known minister of defense, the minister in charge of assembly relations—a post created eight months ago—and, something new, the minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of higher state control. This new minister will be mainly in charge of higher control of public finance management for efficiency in the administrative, financial, and accountancy sectors of the public services, public, and parastatal establishments. Another important innovation is the renaming of the General Delegate for National Security. It is now known as the Secretariat of State for Internal Security.

We are yet to know those who will fill these new posts but it is believed that their names will soon be published in view of the rapidity with which the decrees have been signed since 25 November with the appointment of a prime minister and head of government, namely Simon Achidi Achu. It is also believed that these names will be made known shortly in view of the long period of expectation, which has lasted since 3 November when President Paul Biya, the reelected president, was sworn in after the first truly pluralistic presidential elections held in independent Cameroon on 11 October.

New Cabinet Members Named

*AB2711193592 Yaounde CTRV Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[List of new Cabinet—read by George Are, CTRV political correspondent; recorded]

[Text] We have just received the decrees signed just this evening by the head of state appointing the director of the civil Cabinet. According to the decree, Mr. Laurent Easo has been appointed director of the civil Cabinet.

Coming back now to the decrees this afternoon, we have:

Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic

Joseph Owona

Deputy Secretary General at the Presidency of the Republic	Ephraim Inoni
Secretary of state for internal security	Jean Fochive
Vice Prime Minister in charge of Territorial Administration	Gilbert Andze Tsoungui
Vice Prime Minister in charge of Town Planning and Housing	
Hamadou Moustapha	
Minister of State in charge of Posts and Telecommunications	Daissala Dakole
Minister of State in charge of Plan and Regional Development	Augustin Frederic Kodock
Minister of State in charge of Communication	Augustin Kouomegni Kontchou
Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Defense	Edouard Mfoumou Amake
Minister of External Relations	Ferdinand Leopold Oyono
Minister Delegate in the Ministry of External Relations	Francis Nkwain
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Douala Moutome
Minister of Livestock, Fisheries, and Animal Industry	Adjoudi Hamadjoda
Minister of Higher Education	Titus Edzoa
Minister of Public Health	Joseph Mbende
Minister of Labor and Social Insurance	Simon Mbila
Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development	Patrice Ambassa Mandeng
Minister of Finance	Antoine Ntsimi
Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reforms	Sali Dairou
Minister of Women's and Social Affairs	Aissatou Yaou
Minister delegate in charge of relations with the Assembly	Maidadi Sadou
Minister of Agriculture	Stephen Ndiyam
Minister delegate at the Prime Ministry in charge of Plan and Stabilization	Dieudonne Monthe
Minister of Public Works	Jean-Baptiste Bokam
Minister of Scientific and Technical Research	Takem Ayuk, Dr.
Minister of Tourism	Pierre Souman
Minister of Environment and Forests	Djingaer Bava, Dr.
Minister of Youths and Sports	Bernard Massoua II
Minister of National Education	Robert Mbella-Jappe, Dr.
Minister of Mines, Water Resources, and Energy	Jean-Bosco Samgba
Minister of Transport	Issa Bakari Tchiroma
Minister of Culture	Joseph-Marie Bipoun Woum
Minister in charge of Special Duties	John Okouda Martin Aristide Leopold Ngole Ebong

Secretary of State for Defense	Ali Amadou
Secretary of State for Agriculture	Rou Dawaye
Secretary of State I for Finance	Louis Marie Abogo Nkono
Secretary of State II for Finance	Hamidou Yaya Marafa
Secretary of state in charge of Plan and Regional Development	Zacharie Pereve
Secretary of State I for National Education	Joseph Teghen Yunga
Secretary of State II for National Education	Isabelle Tokpanou nee Atchou
Secretary of State for Town Plan- ning and Housing	Antoine Zanga
Secretary of State for Industrial and Commercial Development	Pierre Eloundou Mani
Secretary of State for Public Works	Jones Shey
Secretary of State for Territorial Administration	Antar Gassagay
Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications	Edmond Moampea
Secretary of State for Public Health	Simon Ndjami Wandji

UNDP Leader Questions Members Cabinet Postings

AB2911150192 Paris AFP in French 2147 GMT
27 Nov 92

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Nov (AFP)—Mr. Bello Bouba Maigari, chairman of the National Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP), this evening contested the appointment of two members of his party to ministerial posts in Prime Minister Simon Achidi Achu's new government, which was announced this evening in Yaounde. In a statement to AFP, Mr. Maigari stated that he had "not agreed to these appointments." "If there have been any negotiations between the two people concerned and the government, they do not commit the UNDP in any way whatsoever," he added.

A decree signed by President Paul Biya announced the appointment of Mr. Hamadou Moustapha to the post of vice prime minister in charge of housing and planning, and Mr. Issa Bakari Tchiroma to the post of minister of transport. Both men are UNDP members.

UNDP is the main opposition party in the National Assembly elected in March 1992. It has 68 deputies out of the 180 seats.

Fru Ndi Questioned by Gendarmerie

AB2711200592 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT
27 Nov 92

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Nov (AFP)—The main Cameroonian opposition leader, Mr. John Fru Ndi, who has been under house arrest in Bamenda (Northwest) for two months now under security force surveillance, was

summoned and interrogated by the Gendarmerie yesterday evening and then taken back home the same evening, it was learned from Mr. Fru Ndi himself this morning.

His arrest by the Gendarmerie, it was learned from a reliable source, brought about some tension in Bamenda, the capital of the Northwest province placed under a state of emergency since 27 September. Disturbances broke out there after the publishing of the results of the presidential elections described as "fraudulent" by Mr. Fru Ndi who proclaimed his own victory.

Mr. Fru Ndi explained to AFP on the phone that gendarmes and policemen went to his house yesterday morning to search and "look for weapons." According to them, they were acting within the framework of the state of emergency that gives complete power to the Armed Forces. The policemen and gendarmes conducted a thorough search and tried to take his computer and telex away. Confronted with his refusal, they took Mr. Fru Ndi to security force headquarters along with two of his companions. Once there, they were questioned and then taken back home after midnight without being charged.

Chad

Opposition Rejects Libyan Accord

AB2511142492 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
0730 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Chad and Libya signed an agreement on 20 November to strengthen their cooperation. [passage omitted]

This agreement has aroused anger within the opposition. Kassire Koumakoye, of the National Rally for Democracy and Progress, speaks on the issue:

[Begin recording] [Koumakoye] These accords are confusing people both inside and outside Chad because of the case pending at the International Court of Justice. This means that all is not well between Libya and Chad. It would be advisable to continue to apply existing accords pending the verdict of the International Court of Justice. Our party feels that the accord is more or less an unavowed merger accord, because we have been informed by reliable sources that during President Deby's trip to Libya, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi allegedly advised him to refuse to carry the democratic process through and to reject the idea of holding a national conference.

[Unidentified correspondent] Relations between the two countries have reportedly improved since President Idriss Deby's accession to power in December 1990, despite your claims of an atmosphere of tension between Libya and Chad.

[Koumakoye] This does not mean that relations are smooth between Chadians and Libyans or that there is a certain fraternity, especially when there is a dispute

between us, a dispute which has led to huge sacrifices on the part of the Chadian people. Not all Chadians will endorse cooperation with Libya. [end recording]

National Conference Tripartite Committee Named

AB2611103492 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 Nov 92

[Presidential decree on the composition of the Tripartite Committee charged with organizing the national conference issued in Ndjamenia on 24 November]

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, head of state, head of Ministerial Council decrees:

Article 1: In line with the implementation of the provisions of Articles 13 and 2 of Decree No. 294/PR92 dated 13 November 1992, relating to the creation of a Tripartite Committee charged with organizing the Sovereign National Conference, the list of members of the committee and the bureau are as follows: Chairman, Quegma Jimata; first vice chairman, Abdourahmane Ngo Bouiskine; second vice chairman, Forum for Democratic Change; treasurer, Korom Ahmed; deputy treasurer, Dr. Jebete le Sovergnard; comptroller, Michel Baska, deputy comptroller, Ibou Imamelia Saleh; first rapporteur, Abdou Kere Tidiane Mounkar; second rapporteur, Ahmed Boudiaf Asabara; third Rapporteur, Matandai Kindai; members, Forum For Democratic Change: Salidou Garba; Mahamat Bachar Gardai.

Article 2: Names of representatives of the Forum for Democratic Change shall be published later.

Article 3: Besides the above-mentioned provisions of Article 2 of Decree No. 594/PR92 of 13 November, it is the duty of the Tripartite Committee charged with organizing the Sovereign National Conference, to ensure the management of logistic, financial, and human resources placed at its disposal.

Article 4: The committee is permanent. The frequency of its meetings and the agenda will be fixed by its chairman. It is mandatory that all meetings be presided over either by the chairman or by one of the two vice chairmen.

Article 5: Funds allocated for financing the Sovereign National Conference are deposited in one or several accounts opened at the public treasury or in local financial institutions.

Article 6: The chairman of the Tripartite Committee charged with organizing the Sovereign National Conference is the principal director authorized to manage the budget accounts of the sovereign national conference. It is mandatory for every account document to bear two signatures, namely those of the director and the treasurer. [passage omitted]

Issued in Ndjamenia on 24 November 1992

[Signed] Colonel Idriss Deby, President of the Republic.

Two Top Ruling Party Members Reportedly Resign

AB2611145492 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Text] In Chad, two leading members of the ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement have resigned. They are Colonel Djibrine Dasset and Ousmane Ngam. They have left the party, saying that the movement does not respond to the aspirations of Chadians.

'Violent Clashes' Reported in Lake Chad Region

AB2511143592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Text] The situation has deteriorated again in the Lake Chad Region where violent clashes have been reported between the regular Army and the Movement for Democracy and Democracy [MDD] rebels. Rene Billa Yombirim has the details from Ndjamenia.

[Begin recording] It was National Defense Minister Lieutenant Colonel Loum Hinassou Laina who gave the news. According to him, three days ago, MDD rebels attacked soldiers of the National Army who were on patrol in the Lake Chad Region, a region bordering Niger and Nigeria. Accurate reports have not yet been given, but the Chadian minister said several people were injured without saying to which side they belong.

These rebels, who started the hostilities, reportedly belong to the armed wing of the Western Armed Forces of (Moussa Maidella) who is well known in Ndjamenia. It is this movement which signed a peace agreement in June with the government in Libreville under the auspices of President Omar Bongo. This same movement later stated that the agreement was no longer valid. In fact, this resumed fighting in the Lake Chad Region, just a few weeks from the holding of the Sovereign National Conference, will facilitate the work of President Deby, who is also confronted with serious social crisis, a crisis which is still paralyzing hospitals and some educational institutions in the country. [end recording]

Congo

President's Statement Following Acts of Vandalism

AB3011112692 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Statement from the Presidency in Brazzaville on 30 November following acts of vandalism—read by Yves Marcel Ibala]

[Text] People have the right to differ but not to divide; the right to go on strike but not to commit acts of vandalism; the right to hold rallies but not to riot. The government will authorize peaceful marches and all other expressions of freedom in accordance with the

constant desire to preserve social gains, democratic institutions, and the need for public security and tranquility.

Any other expression of freedom that tends to prevent and obstruct the free movement of citizens, namely the erection of barricades, or cowardly mistreatment of peaceful citizens for their opinions, origins, and social status gives rise to anarchy and inquisition, and is outmoded. It therefore deserves punishment, in conformity with our Constitution.

People must avoid provocation and incitement to divisiveness, and to committing gratuitous offenses and crimes. Free citizens must go to their workplaces and go about their duties freely. Democracy has enough rules and the means of protecting these rules against duress. It can protect its rules with the same vigor that the opposition is making every effort to defend.

Parties Warned on Violating Internal Security

AB2911172192 Paris AFP in French 2215 GMT
27 Nov 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 Nov (AFP)—Interior Minister Martin Mberri warned opposition parties this evening against "any violation of the internal security, national unity, and territorial integrity" of Congo.

Mr. Mberri, in a televised statement, said that these parties "are bringing upon themselves penalties provided under the law." "Any propaganda or any violation of internal security, national unity, and national integrity, is unconstitutional," he added, and he asked the opposition parties to "draw conclusions from this."

These parties, which are grouped in a coalition composed of the Congolese Labor Party and the Union for Democratic Renewal (comprising seven opposition parties) called last night for strikes, in order to force President Pascal Lissouba to rescind his decision to dissolve the National Assembly and to nominate a prime minister from among the opposition, which claims to be the majority in the former assembly.

The strike order was partially followed here today. Shops were closed for safety reasons and barricades were erected on the main avenues but public offices and private businesses operated normally, it was observed.

Mr. Mberri asked traders to resume their activities without fear of "reprisals from the bandits who constitute the favorite clientele of the parties that want to isolate themselves." He also accused these parties of organizing "a plot intended to destabilize the democratic institutions."

Soldiers and anti-riot police units patrolled this evening to ensure order and the security of people and property, it was observed this evening.

Paris Reports Tense Situation in Brazzaville

LD3011103192 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Text] In Congo the tug-of-war between the head of state and the opposition is underway. The situation is tense in Brazzaville following last Friday's call by the opposition for civil disobedience and for a ghost town action. Several embassies have advised their nationals to stay at home today. More details with Kamel Djaider:

[Djaider] Today is the day of all dangers in Brazzaville. As you said, the situation is extremely tense. Two districts of the city are particularly affected: Bakongo in the south, where demonstrators set up barricades preventing any road traffic, and Talangai in the north of the city where access to the center has been totally blocked since yesterday. Demonstrators have thus answered the call by the opposition coalition for civil disobedience and for the organization of ghost town actions.

The Congolese Labor Party and the Union for Democratic Renewal forming this coalition intend to organize another demonstration today in Brazzaville. Paradoxically the opposition demands that President Pascal Lissouba reverse his decision to dissolve the National Assembly and to call on voters and that he appoints a prime minister from the opposition.

Yesterday evening several embassies, among them the French Embassy, asked all their nationals to be prudent today and Pascal Lissouba, who was due to make his first official visit to France yesterday, Sunday, eventually postponed his visit. Pascal Lissouba does not give up and takes up the challenge: The process for the renewal of the National Assembly is continuing and Congolese television announced yesterday evening that the deadline for the candidacies to the legislative elections was set at midnight.

Police Halt Looters; Strike 'Largely Ignored'

AB2711173292 Paris AFP in English
1630 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Brazzaville, Nov 27 (AFP)—Congolese riot police fired into the air to drive looters away from stores in the capital Friday [27 November], where a call by political parties for an all-out strike was largely ignored.

The public bus service ground to an almost complete halt and a number of stores stayed shut for fear of unrest, but taxis were running and government offices and other public concerns were open. Most people got to work on foot.

Party militants set up roadblocks at Bacongo and Talangai, the northern and southern ends of the city. At Bacongo, they were charging motorists 100 CFA francs (38 cents) to let them pass through. They took up position at main intersections early in the day, then riot police moved in.

The police fired in the air at Poto-Poto, a working class central district where youths were trying to loot shops. No casualties were reported.

The agitation was organized by the Labour Party, which used to be Congo's only legal political movement, and a grouping of seven other parties. They want President Pascal Lissouba to go back on his decision 10 days ago to dissolve parliament because it voted a no confidence motion against Prime Minister Stephane Maurice Bongho-Nouarra. They also want Lissouba to choose a new premier from among the opposition.

Opposition Says Assembly Dissolution 'Null, Void'

AB2711153592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 27 Oct 92

[Text] A big rally was held at the Boulevard des Armees in Brazzaville yesterday afternoon. Bernard Kolelas of the Union for Democratic Renewal [URD] and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congolese Labor Party [PC), two candidates who lost the August presidential elections, spoke at that rally. David Tutum Kamilongo gives us the highlights of that rally:

[Kamilongo] What can be retained in all the messages of the youth, women, Thystere-Tchicaya [Rally for Democracy and Social Progress leader], Pierre Nze [National Union for Democracy and Progress leader], and the two main leaders of the opposition coalition—Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Bernard Kolelas—who spoke at the rally, was the concern of the coalition to save and defend democracy and the Constitution which are in danger. This danger was brought about by the repeated violation of the Constitution, the climax of which was the dissolution of the National Assembly.

According to the coalition, this dissolution is not justified because the crisis caused by the impeachment motion was not a persistent one since the government had not been impeached twice, as stipulated in the Constitution. That is why the coalition is against the holding of legislative elections on 30 December. It is not because the coalition is afraid to go the polls, but because, once again, the Constitution has been violated since there is no law backing the holding of this election, and especially because such elections are organized by a government that has been constitutionally impeached. In short, speakers at the rally said the present crisis was not a plot but simply the outcome of the misinterpretation of the Constitution, and the rules of the democratic game. Because of the above reasons, UDR-PCT coalition and their affiliates strongly expressed their willingness to go ahead with defending the achievements of democracy, whose peaceful advent everyone has been yearning for.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the key speaker at yesterday's rally, said he had accepted everything in the supreme interest of the nation, because at the time of the change-over he had the necessary resources to stop this democratic process and to stick to the most important thing he

possessed, power. Today, this achievement must be absolutely preserved but in peace. Here is Denis Sassou-Nguesso:

[Begin recording] Because the Constitution has been violated, democrats should not accept it. I appeal to all leaders of this country, to the president of the Republic, to ensure that peace and national unity are not endangered, so that we save the Constitution, save democracy, and save peace. [end recording]

To sum up, in the opinion of the URD-PCT leadership and affiliates, the decree signed by the government dissolving the National Assembly is null and void. The National Assembly should be put back to function, and a prime minister should be appointed from the new parliamentary majority.

[Paris AFP in English in a Brazzaville datelined item at 2200 GMT on 26 November adds: "A coalition of opposition parties vowed Thursday to boycott forthcoming early elections in Congo and called on President Pascal Lissouba to appoint a premier from within its ranks, informed sources said. A meeting of the opposition, which has a majority of seats in Parliament, denounced the poll set for December 30 as "irregular and anti-Constitutional."

["The Congo Worker's Party (CWP), the ruling formation in the former one-party state, and the Union for Democratic Renewal—a seven-party opposition grouping—also called for stay-at-home strikes throughout the country from Friday (27 November).

["Lissouba dissolved the National Assembly on November 17 after a censure motion against the government was passed, even though the CWP backed the president's election."]

Rwanda

Cabinet Accepts Power Sharing Proposal

EA2811204592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today at the 5th July Hotel in a forum chaired by the prime minister, Dismas Nsengiyaremye. It accepted the proposals of the contact committee composed of the Episcopal Conference and the Protestant Council on the Arusha talks in relation to power sharing.

The proposals are based on seven basic principles. The call for the disbanding of the existing blocs, that is the bloc of Democratic Forces for Change and the Alliance for the Strengthening of Democracy, after the transitional period.

Power sharing will have to be equal and responsibilities will be shared out among the various categories of ministries. In the category of ministries of sovereignty

[as heard] and security, no party will hold more than one portfolio. Among the technical and economic ministries no party will hold more than two posts. In the sociopolitical ministries, no party will have more than two portfolios.

Moreover, there is a need to safeguard stability for those who already hold ministries in such and such category. According to the contact committee, the last two categories, that is the technical and economic and sociopolitical ministries, permit an opening to other parties which are not part of the current government.

Lastly, the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Social Democratic Party [PSD], Liberal Party [PL], and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] will each hold a minimum of three ministerial portfolios.

The proposed portfolios follow: Presidency: MRND; prime minister: MDR; deputy prime minister: RPF; MRND: three portfolios; MDR: three portfolios; RPF: three portfolios; PSD: three portfolios; PL: three portfolios; PDC: two portfolios; other parties: three portfolios. [passage omitted]

From when the MRND ministers arrived [late], they straightaway questioned the decisions adopted. Their colleagues, who were present during the entire meeting, found that unacceptable, believing that for such an important subject, all ministers should have been present at the agreed time. Lastly, the MRND ministers' proposal for new discussions was rejected by their colleagues. They asked that [words indistinct]. This was a communique issued by the minister of information and government spokesman, Pascal Ndengejeho.

Whatever happens, two reactions have just been registered. The Islamic Democratic Party [PDI], at the end of a meeting of its Political Bureau today, salutes and supports the recommendations submitted by the contact committee. In its communique, the PDI asks the MRND president, I quote, to convince his party and his ministers to end the obstruction aimed at aborting the Arusha negotiations and to place the nation's supreme interest first.

For its part, the MRND, whose Political Bureau met today, rejects the propositions of the contact committee because it ignores the reality of political [word indistinct] and does not allow all political tendencies to truly express themselves and actively take part in the transition. Such a move, the MRND communique says, does not allow the party's presence in a government [word indistinct] within the conditions.

The MRND Political Bureau underlines that the MRND supports negotiations to (?bring about) a real lasting peace in Rwanda. However, if this is the price to be paid for peace and the transfer of power, and if the RPF and the Democratic Forces for Change persist in the marginalization of the MRND and the exclusion of other

parties, the MRND Political Bureau declares that the party will not [words indistinct] power and will therefore not take part in the broad-based transitional government—end of quotation.

MRND Addresses Current 'Problems'

EA2711261692 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] The Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] Political Bureau held a meeting on 25 November on major problems of the day. In a communique sent to us after the meeting ended, referring to the formation of a broad-based transitional government, the Political Bureau reiterates the principle that no party should be excluded from this government. No objective electoral procedures having been established setting out the proportional representation of each party, no party should be excluded, the MRND declared.

In reference to the Transitional National Assembly [TNA], the MRND declares its adherence to its position that elections are the best way of appointing the people's representatives. The MRND, however, accepts the principle that deputies can be nominated, adding that communal elections should be held as a prelude to distributing seats in the TNA.

In order to have [word indistinct] and stable institutions, the MRND believes that the transition period should be brief, preferably under 12 months.

The MRND Political Bureau also warns the political parties represented in the government against any attempt to form a government without the knowledge of the MRND or without the inclusion of the MRND. The MRND remains convinced that, and I quote: The country's political future [words indistinct] relations between political formations in the interests of the Rwandan people as a whole, as opposed to the interests of the political parties.

The MRND Political Bureau adds that once again—this is how the communique termed it: The head of the Rwandan delegation at Arusha has left without a defined mandate, not even on topics on which a consensus has been reached by the Council of Ministers' meeting. The political bureau warns the facilitators and observers against getting involved in negotiations the results of which might not be accepted by the Rwandan people and to be vigilant.

The MRND Political Bureau also describes the MRND as definitely having made concessions in the past when the issue was one of reaching a consensus. The political bureau therefore believes that the other political parties represented in the government should show tolerance by agreeing with views emanating from [words indistinct], notably the [word indistinct], religious denominations—which the Political Bureau praises. That is why, the communique concludes, the Political Bureau reiterates

that the MRND cannot take part in a government stipulated by the Arusha protocol (?unless) [word indistinct] are not amended, taking into account the country's various political trends.

Progress on RPF Proposal Reported at Talks

EA2611190492 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Text] The resumption of negotiations in Arusha between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the Rwandan Government: According to an official of the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Amin Mpungwe, the Kigali consultations have led to an agreement by the Rwandan Government on an RPF proposal for a transitional legislative body made up of nominated members instead of broadening the current National Assembly by appointing members of parties which are not represented in the current assembly.

According to the same Tanzanian official, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka of the RPF confirmed that the only question still unresolved was that of the principles of representation within the interim legislature. Concerning the broadbased transitional government, the RPF wants the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND) to give up six of the portfolios that it holds in the current coalition government. Three of the portfolios would go to the RPF while the other three would be allocated to other parties. On the subject, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka declared that the RPF wanted each party to have three portfolios only. He thought that this would favor multipartyism.

Cabinet Discusses Current Affairs 27 Nov

EA2811174792 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met yesterday. The following points were on the agenda: the continuing Arusha talks; security in the country; draft general framework law on public firms and state-owned corporations [as heard]; improvement of state management [word indistinct], and a scheme to sell government-owned houses.

The meeting was briefed on the consultations between the president and the prime minister as well as the legally

recognized political parties in our country. [Words indistinct] to recall that the Rwandan delegation and the Rwandan Patriotic Front already agreed on a specific agenda on 30 October in the presence of the facilitator and observers.

Due to the lack of directives on the first two topics, namely the distribution of ministerial portfolios and seats and the national assembly, the Rwandan delegation had suggested that the agenda be changed but the suggestion was rejected. The meeting decided to continue to examine these problems related to the negotiations this weekend. It will examine a document which Catholic, Protestant, and Adventist bishops will submit to the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Regarding security, the Council of Ministers was also informed of the fact that a group of 42 people have taken refuge at the Burundian Embassy in Kigali following threats by [word indistinct] Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] youth-wingers. These people have implicated the local gendarmes, the prefect, and the Kicukiro burgomaster, who refused to assist them or were present but in a passive manner at the massacre [as heard] by MRND supporters.

The names of these [word indistinct] having been given to the justice minister. The Council of Ministers' ordered an armed unit to be sent to the site to ensure security; secondly, that investigations be held to confirm whether the alleged troublemakers were really responsible for the present events; and thirdly, that these people, described as refugees [as heard], should be given proper protection and be repatriated [as heard] [words indistinct] without further delay. [passage omitted]

The present communique was signed by Dr. Pascal Ndegejeho, information minister and government spokesman.

Zaire

National Conference To End 5 or 6 Dec

EA2911145092 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 0500 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Text] The Sovereign National Conference will end on 5 or 6 December. This is the result of consultations between Mobutu and Monsengwo. The chairman of this forum said yesterday that this was in no way usurping the prerogatives of the national conference plenary assembly.

Djibouti

French Announce Troop Withdrawals From North

AU2711185292 Paris AFP in English
1828 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Paris, Nov 27 (AFP)—France, bowing to a request by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, will withdraw its troops from northern Djibouti but wants a meeting soon between Afar rebels and the Djibouti government, a French spokesman said Friday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard said French troops deployed for the past few months in the area controlled by the Afar insurgents' Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) would "return to their home bases" elsewhere in the Horn of Africa state.

There are a total 4,000 French troops stationed in the former French colony, but it was not known exactly how many had been deployed in the north.

Djibouti officials had been complaining that the activities of the French troops in the north went "far beyond a strictly humanitarian framework," and Gouled Aptidon stressed during a visit here earlier this month that his government "must exert its authority on all (Djibouti) territory."

The Association to Protect Human Rights and Freedoms in Djibouti warned in a communique here Thursday that a French withdrawal from the north would "deprive more than 200,000 poverty-stricken people of the only food and medical aid they can count on."

But Bernard said France wanted a promised meeting between the government and the rebels to take place "as quickly as possible."

He said the encounter, scheduled for November 20, could not take place because the FRUD had reneged on a promise to free all captured government troops.

The Afar group released 25 prisoners of war, but is said to be still holding 56 Djibouti soldiers.

Ethiopia

Joint Talks With Sudan End, Communique Issued

EA2711113192 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amaharic 1700 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Ethiopia and Sudan have expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of their previously signed agreement and have stated that they will strive together for the implementation of forthcoming agreements. The two countries asserted this in a communique issued at the end of their second joint ministerial consultative meeting released simultaneously in Addis Ababa and Khartoum this evening. According to the joint communique, they agreed to further strengthen

their existing cooperation in the economic, cultural, political, and diplomatic sectors. ENA has the details. Teferi will read out the details.

[Begin recording] The ministerial consultative meeting, which was held in Addis Ababa for three days from 23 November, noted in its joint communique that Sudan and Ethiopia were ready to implement the cooperation agreement signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries. According to the joint communique, the two sides have agreed to strengthen their trade relations. They will prepare the ground for the free movement of goods and people through their common border. The two sides reaffirmed the desire to strengthen their signed agreement in the health, education, sports, information, tourism, construction, civil aviation, and telecommunications sectors. They also agreed to use the River Nile properly and to control natural resources. They also agreed to cooperate in security affairs in the area of their common border.

Mr. Tamirat Layne, prime minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, led the Ethiopian side and the Sudanese delegation was led by Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, at the second joint ministerial consultative meeting. It was decided to hold the commission's third meeting next year in Sudan. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service Network in Arabic at 0430 GMT on 26 November reports the following: "The meeting of the joint Sudanese-Ethiopian Ministerial Committee, which lasted for three days ended in Addis Ababa on 25 November. A joint communique was signed at the final session. Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council and of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Sudanese side, signed on behalf of Sudan and Prime Minister Tamirat Layne, who led the Ethiopian side at the meetings, signed on behalf of Ethiopia. It was agreed that the joint communique would be broadcast in Khartoum and Addis Ababa on 26 November at 1800.

["During the final session, members of the two sides signed 13 agreements, a protocol, and a memorandum of understanding. They comprised joint cooperation in political, economic, administrative, and security affairs, foreign relations and cooperation between border states and regions, in addition to cooperation in the fields of irrigation, agriculture, culture, sports, transport, communications, energy, mining, labor, social affairs, education, health, industry and trade as well as cooperation between the two countries' news agencies and in preventing double taxation."]

Nigeria's Aikhomu on Two-Day Visit*AB2811161092 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has restated the commitment of the government to revamp the economy before handing over power to a democratically-elected government in August next year. Admiral Aikhomu gave the assurance today shortly on arrival in Addis Ababa on a two-day official visit to Ethiopia.

He told the Nigerian community in Ethiopia that the present economic recession was global and not restricted to Nigeria alone.

He was received at the Addis Ababa International Airport by the secretary general of the Council of Representatives, Mr. Tesfaye Habiso; the Nigerian ambassador to Ethiopia, Chief Segun Olusola; the commander of the OAU interim observer post, Major General E.B. Okpalaye; and top government officials, as well as members of the Nigerian community in Ethiopia.

Tomorrow, the vice president is expected to commission the presidential and ministerial building in the Nigerian Embassy. He will also have an audience with the president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi, and pay a visit to the International Center for Africa in Dakazit.

Admiral Aikhomu is expected back in Nigeria on Sunday [29 November].

Eritrea's Afewerki on UN Groups, Security*EA2811203592 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of
Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Second and last installment of news conference by Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, with unidentified local reporters; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Will the current problem we have here in Ethiopia affect Eritrea? Will these problems affect the Eritrean referendum process?

[Afewerki] Those problems you mentioned are not about Ethiopia. What I mean to say is that those individuals and organizations operating outside the country and those writing reports to the United Nations in particular, are anti-democratic and anti-Eritrean. These are Mengistu's puppets. It is true that the main question after Mengistu's downfall was the unity of Ethiopia and the breaking away of Eritrea. These problems are not considered Ethiopia's main problem. The political issues in Ethiopia are the conflict between the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front and other political organizations. It is natural to have such conflicts since this is the first time that democracy has been exercised in Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

The relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia is developing. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I think that there was an idea that the Eritrean referendum should be held even if the UN did not participate in the process as an observer. [passage omitted]

[Afewerki] The idea of holding a referendum even if the UN does not participate still exists. When we say this, it must be made clear that we do not mean that we do not want them to participate. We all seek UN observer participation in the referendum. This issue was raised because there was a rumor as well as reports that if the UN did not participate, the referendum would not be (?recognized). This issue was raised because at that time, many countries were not willing to accept the referendum. For these reasons, we had two options: to delay the referendum for two years and hold it with UN participation; or to hold the referendum without UN participation and watch the outcome. The second option would not be a good one because the referendum might not be recognized and would lead us to another struggle and problems. The decision to participate has solved the problem. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What is your view on the question of helping combatants integrate into society and lead a normal life?

[Afewerki] I have not officially raised this issue before. I want to stress our security problems. We are concerned about security in this area. We do not presently have a program for demobilizing combatants. We want to have peace and stability in the country. Eritrea is the most stable country in the Horn of Africa. [passage omitted]

There are various elements who want us to disperse the combatants and remain with a few combatants who would not be capable of controlling security. The reason for not demobilizing them now is because the situation is unstable. [passage omitted]

We have plans to provide training for the combatants in various fields. For example, only in Asmera more than 4,500 student combatants are studying in secondary schools. Other combatants are also taking various courses in different parts of the country. [passage omitted]

We want to make it clear that we are not going to demobilize the combatants tomorrow or after the referendum as long as there are security problems in the area.

[Reporter] Many observers note that there are misunderstandings between government institutions and donor organizations in Asmera. What is the main reason for Eritrea not getting substantial assistance in the one and half years since liberation?

[Afewerki] Although the provisional government is a new government, it would not be wrong to say that Eritrea is very serious about its relationship with non-governmental organizations [NGO's]. They played a

major role in helping the people in the liberated areas before independence. [passage omitted]

I believe that our relationship with all regional and international and NGO's must be (?good). Some things must be taken seriously. They may involve behavior on the part of both the government and NGO's. Some NGO's want to operate outside the law. I think you have heard the radio on the duties and responsibilities of NGO's and how they may operate in this country. Without this kind of clarification it would be difficult to establish a good relationship between government institutions and NGO's. I believe that we are developing good relations between government institutions and NGO's. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Can you tell us about the provisional government's relationship with the UN and NGO's?

[Afewerki] I can say that our relationship with the UN agencies, especially with the UN Development Program, is very good. It is the most successful and effective UN agency operating in this country.

There were some misunderstandings with some UN agencies, like the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. We do not view this as a problem caused by misunderstanding but one which was intentionally created by the UNHCR representatives in this country. Instead of dealing with their humanitarian work, they engaged in politics. They started spreading misinformation about the government. Right now, this has led to misunderstandings between us. We hope to solve this problem. [passage omitted] [Reporter] The main problem now, as you have also mentioned, is your relationship with the UNHCR on the question of refugees. A solution must be found. The problem is growing. What must the government do to solve this problem?

[Afewerki] I want to thank you for raising this issue because the government, too, is very much concerned about this. It is our wish that other organizations should involve themselves, like the UNHCR, in the question of refugees and the reconstruction programs to be established. The UNHCR, or its central office, has (?wrong) information about this government. We have tried to pass on this message through various means and we believe that we have achieved some positive results. The UNHCR representatives in this country have been spreading false information about the government. [passage omitted]

They were spreading this false information because they wanted to find excuses for their mistakes. We have tried to find solutions to the refugee problems. We have established a plan which requires two million dollars to be implemented step by step. We did not say that we needed the two million dollars immediately but the commission misinformed the international community as if we had asked for the money to be given straight away. Although we do not have a wealth of experience, we are not foolish enough to demand that amount of money straight away. [passage omitted]

Our plan has been submitted to the UNHCR authorities but we have not yet received a reply. [passage omitted]

Their false information needs explaining. [passage omitted]

On Referendum

EA2811150592 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 26 Nov 92

[News conference by Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea with unnamed local reporters; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] A referendum is accepted when it proposes a clear program. What programs do you have for implementing positive or negative views on the referendum, and how are people going to express their views? What programs do you have on how to teach the people how to express their views?

[Afewerki] I think this news conference is one way for opposition groups to participate in the referendum. We consider giving such a service to the opposition to be one way of working democratically. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Those who were encouraged by the investment decree seem to have despaired because there have been no further regulations on this issue. Is there any specific policy that has followed the decree, or are we waiting for more specific rules and regulations on investment after the referendum?

[Afewerki] I do not think that the basic problem lies in our investment rules and regulations. At the moment, it is natural that there are some who are not keen on investing in Eritrea. Most investors are hesitant. I would not say that those who have expressed doubt in investing have behaved unnaturally since they want to ensure that the future of their investment is in a stable country and that governments that come to power there do not obstruct their investment activities. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Would you brief us on what type of political process we are going to have after the referendum?

[Afewerki] If I have understood your question correctly, I think you are asking about the post-referendum political process. The Provisional Government of Eritrea has on several occasions made this issue very clear. There are legal and definite obligations. Talking about the post-referendum political process at this juncture is not within the powers of the provisional government or any other political force. What we can say for the time being is that there is goodwill for drafting the constitution based on the results of the referendum and the good progress already made by the provisional government. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Will Eritrea have its own currency when it is independent after the referendum? And if it is going to have one, what will be the value of that currency?

[Afewerki] The issue of the prestige that having our own currency would give us was discussed at a rally last year. We cannot decide on this issue now, when we have not yet been recognized as a government. But the issue of having our own currency is not a question of prestige or pride. It is not a question of having a currency bearing the portrait of the head of state. Our view is different on all these questions. We are presently using the Ethiopian birr. But we have given experts the task of studying what type of currency we should use after the referendum. What must be made clear here is that even after the referendum, we shall continue to use the Ethiopian birr for some time. But after that we shall have very many alternatives. We would like to have our own tangible currency—this is one of our alternatives. The second alternative is to use the Ethiopian currency, but this can only be done after signing basic economic policies with the Ethiopian government which succeeds the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. The third alternative is to use a collective currency with Ethiopia or any other country in the region. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] It is said that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] will be dissolved soon after the Eritrean referendum. After many reasons learned and experiences in the past 18 months and during the armed struggle, when you compare all these with the statement on dissolution, what does the dissolution of the EPLF mean?

[Afewerki] Many people are confused by the idea of the EPLF's dissolution after the referendum. When we say that the EPLF will not exist, we mean to say that it will not exist as a liberation front. What should be made known here is that the EPLF will not allow the existence of a political situation that brings (?chaos) to our country. Our objective is to create a society where a continuous democratic system is ensured without resulting in any chaotic situation in the country. How this is to be achieved will be up to the EPLF. As a matter of fact, the EPLF has without any doubt implemented many political processes. There is one point that should be seen independently. It does not mean that the EPLF will be dissolved and no longer concern itself with the country's affairs after the referendum. The country is our country; the people are our people. We want to see peace and stability flourish in the country.

Thus while we shall not consider ourselves as a political organization, we shall continue to participate constructively. Some people might probably think that this is because the EPLF wants to continue as a political organization after the referendum, but we have no desire to continue as a political nucleus or as a political organization. I would like to take this opportunity to note that there are some members of the EPLF whose views are different from mine.

Kenya

SPLA's Garang Gives Nairobi News Conference

EA2711213792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Colonel John Garang of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] today said he was in the country to brief the Government and the people of Kenya on the political and military situation in the Sudan. He said it was necessary to find a political solution to the conflict which is now affecting millions of innocent people. He called for the involvement of the continent and the UN in reaching that solution.

[Begin Garang recording] We must emphasize that the Sudan is multi-religious. We have argued always that the Sudan must be secular, and this has been resisted. You see, this idea of separation—really it is not us who are separatist. For nine years we have been talking about the unity of the Sudan and we are still talking about it. It is those who refuse a multi-religious Sudan who are separatist, because if they say that Muslims are entitled to their own state the other side of the same coin is that non-Muslims are also entitled to their own state. The argument just follows. Unless it is presumed that somebody would accept to be a second-class citizen in his own country, their own country. So here, in terms of a modality to bring about a united Sudan, recognizing these diversities, one dimension is the international dimension. That is why I am here to explain our position to the international community that this is the most viable solution to our problems. [end recording]

[Nairobi KNA in English at 1801 GMT on 27 November adds the following: "The chairman of the SPLA, Col. John Garang, said today that President Daniel arap Moi supported the idea of 'unity in diversity' in the Sudan. Addressing a press conference in a Nairobi hotel, Col. Garang said unity in diversity was one of the major issues in his document that calls for a confederation in the Sudan. 'Sudan has over 500 ethnic groups who also have different religions and languages,' said Col. Garang.

["Col. Garang, who has staged a guerrilla war in the Sudan for the last 10 years, said President Daniel arap Moi had tirelessly tried to mediate in peace talks between the Islamic government in Khartoum and SPLA. Similarly, said Col. Garang, President Babangida of Nigeria had put tremendous effort in the restoration of peace in the Sudan without success.

["Col. Garang attributed the lack of peace in Sudan and which has brought untold suffering to the people in that country to the Islamic government situated in the North.

["Col. Garang said that he had written a paper [providing] legal framework for the peaceful resolution of the civil war in the Sudan and that the idea had been supported by many leaders both in Africa and the international community. The document proposes a Sudanese confederation consisting of two confederal

states, each with its own constitution, laws, and security arrangements. Other areas such as defence against foreign aggression, foreign affairs, and scientific research and technology would be closely coordinated.

["He said that President 'Umar al-Bashir of Sudan was not committed to peace when he maintained that he cannot talk to a divided movement. SPLA has had a splinter group which, Col. Garang said, tried to assassinate him for a price of 1,000,000 dollars. Col. Garang said that although there was a splinter group within SPLA, 'We will put our house in order. We want to discuss the document with one voice,' he said. He added that he was ready to meet with al-Bashir and emphasised: If you can bring him today, I will meet him tomorrow,' said Col. Garang amidst laughter."]

[Paris AFP in English at 2020 GMT on 27 November also adds that "Garang, who has been accused of ordering the murders of two foreigners in rebel-held southern Sudan in September, also implicitly admitted that his movement or a splinter group led by his former deputy William Nyuan Bany may have been responsible. 'Whether it was on our side or whether it was William Nyuan's side, those who were involved will be brought to justice,' Garang said, adding that he had ordered an investigation and 'deeply regretted' the deaths.

["He said two aid workers had been killed by crossfire 'as William Nyuan was defecting,' and another aid worker and a journalist had later been captured and executed."]

Peace Talks 'Put Off'

AB2811110092 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 28 Nov 92

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The main leader of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA], Colonel John Garang, has said peace talks scheduled for next month have been put off because of conditions imposed by the government in Khartoum. At his news conference in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, Col. Garang said the government was insisting on the presence of splinter groups from the South, which he said were sympathetic to the government, but he added that these groups could attend the talks if his allies in the North were also present.

The first round of talks held in Nigeria to try to end Sudan's civil war ended inconclusively last June.

Facets of FORD-Kenya Manifesto Discussed

EA2911200992 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] A usually quiet Nairobi city stadium today bubbled with life as supporters and officials of the FORD-[Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Kenya political party went to witness the launching of the manifesto. Outlining the manifesto, Professor Anyang' Nyong'o said:

[Begin Nyong'o recording] Steps will be taken within the first 100 days of a FORD-Kenya government to stop the wild unplanned expansion of primary and secondary school education. Instead, the 8-4-4 system will be thoroughly reviewed. A content based system will be put in place. We are proposing in our charter for the second liberation—the campaign manifesto of FORD-Kenya - a limited constitutional form of government based on strict separation of powers and a Cabinet led policy-making and executive wing. We are not proposing, contrary to what some papers said today, a ceremonial presidency. Kenya is not a kingdom. We are proposing a system of government based on the executive presidency but nonetheless chequered [as heard] by a system of checks and balances.

In our manifesto—the charter for the second liberation—we say that disability should not be regarded as a pathology, as a peculiar problem that only a few have. It should be regarded as yet another challenge to this nation to establish institutions and processes that will encourage the individuals affected to develop themselves to their fullest capacity as any other Kenyan citizens. [end recording]

The FORD-Kenya national chairman, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, advised the electorate to use the only weapon at their disposal for their own good.

[Begin Odinga recording] More than seven million hold a secret weapon—the vote. Please use your vote wisely. [end recording]

The manifesto's policy says that the role of the private sector will be increased by reducing the government's involvement in the economy. In agriculture, the policy states that agriculture will be restored to its pivotal role in the Kenyan economy. The manifesto, dubbed charter for the second liberation, states that the 8-4-4 education system will be replaced while the priority will be given to preventive and promotive health. Foreign policy will be maintained to ensure [Kenya's] good standing in Africa, enhancing regional cooperation.

Somalia

USC Representative Criticizes UN Policy

AU2711150192 Rome ANSA in English 1046 GMT
27 Nov 92

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, November 26—The United Nations decision to send armed troops to oversee distribution of humanitarian aid in Somalia received harsh criticism Thursday in a communique from the United Somali Congress (USC) representative here.

The USC "considers the deployment of armed troops in Somalia damaging for our sovereignty and for our territorial integrity," according to the communique, which also described the deployment of troops as "evident

interference by the UN Secretary General (Butrus Butrus-Ghali) in the internal affairs of a free and sovereign nation."

A UN force of five hundred armed Pakistani troops arrived in Somalia recently to oversee distribution of aid in the war, drought and famine stricken country. The agreement between the UN and President Ali Mahdi to deploy troops there has never been accepted by the USC and its three closest allies which formed a pact recently.

"We believe that the UN secretary general should review his misguided policy towards our nation," said the communique. "We ask this peace organisation to send humanitarian aid to Somalia and to recognize our arm which would then have the task of policing at a national level. In this way we could fight more efficiently those plundering bands who have nothing to do with the four Somali liberation movements."

Aid efforts in Somalia have been severely hampered by rampaging armed groups which seize food and other emergency goods as they reach the country and carry them off at gunpoint before they can be distributed to those most in need.

The USC statement alleged that little aid was reaching Somalia, with much of that destined for the country ending up in neighbouring Kenya where the followers of deposed Somali dictator Mohammed Siad Barre have their stronghold.

It also claimed that UN chief Butrus-Ghali, when he was Egypt's foreign minister, proposed sending 30,000 Egyptian troops to southern Somalia to shore up the regime of Siad Barre, and that Butrus-Ghali had met with Siad Barre in the Nigerian desert for talks centering on returning the dictator to power in Somalia under the protection of UN troops.

Ali Mahdi Spokesman Welcomes U.S. Moves

EA2811104092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Text] A spokesman for the interim government of Somalia disclosed that the Somali people welcome the U.S. Government's initiatives to find a solution to the Somali crisis.

The spokesman for the interim government called the international community's attention to the need for emergency aid for Somalis and troops to guard the food aid and to ensure its smooth distribution. The response to our call regarding the significance of this matter is positive since we have been trying desperately for the past six months to highlight the need for such a move. The American action is an absolute move toward helping the people, and we hope the United States will draw up its program of operations, which we believe will help the UN Security Council effectively implement its programs.

The spokesman for the interim government of Somalia concluded his statement by saying General [Mohamed Farah] Aidid's acceptance of the U.S. plan was a credit to him and that we heartily welcome Gen. Aidid's move and believe that this time he is indeed going to honor his pledge.

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Aidid Welcomes U.S. Proposals

EA2711190192 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] In a news conference today, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, United Somali Congress chairman, gave a lengthy speech on how the UN had failed to perform its tasks in Somalia.

Listeners, we already reported this in our earlier bulletin. The chairman said the UN could not be relied on to help find solutions to the current problems in Somalia. The chairman said it was important to find another quarter and new plans which could save Somalia.

Mr. Aidid disclosed that he believed that the proposals put forward by the American government could solve some of the problems facing Somalia, and he therefore welcomed the proposals. Fundamentally, the American proposals were aimed at saving the affected brother people, maintaining peace for the proper implementation of relief work, initiating projects aimed at rebuilding economic infrastructure to enable our people to grow food crops, promoting the Somali people's unity, and establishing a broad-based democratic administration.

All these issues were the basis of the Somali Liberation Army [SLA] principles and were what it had been fighting for. Therefore, the SLA warmly welcomes the American proposals.

Commentary Applauds U.S., Criticizes UN

EA2811205792 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1715 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Text] The Somali National Alliance [SNA] warmly welcomes the new American efforts, given that the UN has failed to perform its duties of assisting the affected Somali people. Tonight's commentary is on this subject and has been written by Abdi Al-Rasaq Ali Sadexlawi and is presented to you by Hasan Shaykh Ahmad Adeh.

[Adeh] Ever since the UN started its work in March this year, it has failed to honestly perform the task of assisting hundreds of thousands of Somalis who have been affected by the war which saw the exit of Siad Barre's regime. It is surprising that the UN, instead of carrying out comprehensive studies on the problems facing the country, decided to employ military force in Somalia. This resulted in the reduction of the UN Security Council's role in dealing with the famine which requires a massive infusion of relief food.

The UN officials in Somalia have directly interfered in the political affairs of Somalia in contravention of their official role. This can be proved by their nasty actions. They have turned a deaf ear to the SNA leadership's calls and also made utterances lacking in discipline and incompatible with diplomacy. Their actions have been in conformity with the UN secretary general, who believes that the Somali affairs should be dealt with by force and threats.

The UN office in Mogadishu has directly violated the rules established between it and the SNA. Besides, the office has been involved in activities which could harm Somali sovereignty and the implementation of the cease-fire.

The office also failed to work with SNA officials, as had been agreed on earlier. The UN captured Mogadishu airport by force and recently opened fire on Somalis who were demonstrating in front of its Mogadishu office.

It is worth remembering that Ismat Kittani, the UN special envoy to Somalia, has also failed in his duties. All this is a strong indication of the UN's widespread failure. This factor led the U.S. Government to announce that it would send troops to Somalia to guard relief supplies. [Words indistinct] to carry out with alertness the American decisions.

Therefore, it is clear to all that the UN (?embezzled) the funds earmarked for relief assistance and most of its officials sent to Somalia are enjoying the money. The American Government can directly take over the duties of Somali relief work, given that the UN will not [words indistinct]. With this, Butrus-Ghali's and his adviser's

interference to plunge Somalia into chaos will disappear. Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the SNA and United Somali Congress chairman, has promptly responded to the American proposal. There is no doubt that the dishonest UN officials [word indistinct] work has been understood by everyone. These officials neither know what they are doing nor do they know what is required of them.

Dispute Closes Port; French Food Aid Delayed

AB2911211292 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT
29 Nov 92

[by David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, Nov 29 (AFP)—The boat bringing rice collected for Somalia's starving millions by French schoolchildren should start unloading near Mogadishu Tuesday [1 December], a day later than planned, the French government's relief coordinator said Sunday.

The Tadorne II will unload at El Ma'an, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Mogadishu, because a dispute between the divided capital's two warlords has closed the city's Indian Ocean port, said Patrice Franceschi, the special envoy of the French health and humanitarian affairs ministry. [passage omitted]

Franceschi said unloading had been delayed for 24 hours to allow time for a barge, now at Marka, 150 kilometers (90 miles) southeast of Mogadishu, to reach the ship which cannot dock at El Ma'an because it has no port. "We had planned to unload onto small Somali boats, but instead we are going to use the barge provided by the Red Cross which will land the rice on the beach," Franceschi said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is to distribute the rice. French schoolchildren collected about 9,500 tons of rice for famine victims in Somalia last month.

The Tadorne II has already unloaded 600 tons in neighboring Djibouti which are being airlifted to the southern Somali town of Baidoa. A second French boat, La Briantais, is expected to reach Mogadishu on December 11 with another 5,500 tons of rice.

Meanwhile warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, who controls southern Mogadishu encouraged aid workers Sunday to continue relief operations.

A proposal to send 30,000 U.S. troops to Somalia to guard relief supplies from armed looters who have virtually shut down aid operations has raised fears that relief workers may have to leave the country during a big military operation.

Both General Aidid and his enemy interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed have welcomed the U.S. offer, though Aidid had earlier opposed the deployment of foreign troops in Somalia.

But relief workers here have given the plan a guarded welcome, saying they feared that they might be the targets of retaliatory attacks.

Franceschi declined to comment on the U.S. initiative, but said, "We need better security." "We're disgusted that gunmen are preventing food from reaching the starving."

U.N. officials said relief efforts were almost at a standstill because 80 percent of aid shipments to Somalia were being looted.

Franceschi, however, said much less was actually being plundered, but it was difficult to estimate how much.

Aidid, who blasted the U.N. Friday for failing to alleviate Somalia's famine, told relief workers from private charities that his criticism was not directed at them. "The Somali people are very happy to enjoy your assistance," he told the aid workers, whom he had summoned to his well-guarded villa. "We will do everything to protect your safety," he said. "We will do our best to give you all necessary help." [passage omitted]

Report on Sudanese Relief Efforts

EA2711204392 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Mogadishu, 27 Nov (SUNA)—The fourth relief plane in the airlift of Sudanese relief supplies to Somalia landed at Mogadishu airport Friday [27 November]. The airlift is supervised by the High Committee for Relieving the Somali People, an affiliate of the Popular Arab and Islamic Congress. The representative of the Congress here told SUNA that the plane was carrying 25 tonnes of food supplies, including rice, lentils, edible oil, honey, sorghum, sugar and medicines. He added that the airlift will continue at the rate of two planes a week to implement a plan to expand Sudanese relief work to cover all affected Somali regions.

Aidid Lauds Sudanese Relief Role

EA2911143992 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service Network in Arabic 0315 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Text] General Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the United Somali Congress, declared during his press conference in Mogadishu yesterday that Sudan is the sole African and Arab state which responded to Somalia's call by offering assistance to the Somali people.

It is worth mentioning that the third [as heard] Sudanese air relief flight arrived in the Somali capital yesterday under the supervision of the Arab and Islamic People's Congress Committee for the Salvation of the Somali People.

Mr. Nur al-Din Adam, representative of the Arab and Islamic People's Congress, explained that the plane's cargo consisted of 25 tonnes of foodstuffs and medicines. He said the air bridge would continue at an average of

two planes a week in implementation of the laid-down plan to cover all regions of Somalia. He added that the committee is currently busy using sea transport to deliver relief to Somali ports.

Tanzania

Rwandan President Urged To Facilitate Talks

EA3011120692 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The talks between the Rwanda Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] delegations in Arusha, Tanzania, continue. For the past two days, the two delegations did not meet, but friends of Rwanda following the talks as observers were able to meet and they hailed the statement issued by religious leaders. They were however discouraged by the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development [MRND]. Here is a report from Balthazar Nduwayezu from Arusha:

[Nduwayezu] [passage omitted] The observers hoped that the MRND would gain inspiration from the religious leaders' statement, which the observers felt was just and fair. One of the observers, who sought anonymity, said that in view of what was happening in Rwanda, the president of the Republic should do everything possible to facilitate the talks before it was too late, since, as the observer put it, if the current situation in Rwanda was allowed to continue things would deteriorate. Since the talks in Arusha seem to be at a standstill, we approached Foreign Minister Ngulinzira, who is heading the Rwandan delegation. He had this to say about the current situation:

[Begin Ngulinzira recording] [passage omitted] The talks are likely to resume on Wednesday, 2 December because I have to go to Dar-es-Salaam for a meeting on 30 November between the president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. You know that President Mwinyi has made great efforts since the signing of the last protocol. He has notably met Major Paul Kagame, the RPF's vice president. This meeting between the two heads of state is very important and will certainly reinforce the peace process and the process of negotiations. [end recording]

Uganda

Libyan Economic Delegation Arrives

EA2911171592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Excerpts] A three-man Libyan economic delegation led by the director of African cooperation, Mr. Salah al-Din al-Misrati, has arrived in Uganda for a seven-day official visit. [passage omitted]

Speaking shortly after arrival, the leader of the Libyan delegation said his team was in Uganda to explore possible avenues of economic cooperation and said Libya is interested in agricultural produce from Uganda and would like to go into joint ventures with Uganda to enhance economic cooperation between the two sister countries.

The commissioner for commerce, external trade, Mr. Tibekyinga, said Uganda is looking forward to cash-based transactions with Libya and said joint venture contracts in road and [word indistinct] infrastructure, agriculture, livestock and wheat production are expected to be concluded. He said the two countries are to increase the capitalization of the Libyan Arab-Uganda Bank, while Libya is expected to supply petroleum-based raw materials for the plastic industry in Uganda.

The Libyan ambassador to Uganda said Libya would like to finance some industries in Uganda.

The delegation comes to Uganda as a follow-up of President Yoweri Museveni's visit to Libya in February this year.

While in Uganda, they are scheduled to call on the ministers of commerce, industry and cooperatives, of agriculture and animal industry, the secretary to the Treasury, the officials of the National Housing and Construction Company and [make] a tour of the Jinja-based industries.

This afternoon, the delegation will tour tourist sites around Kampala and visit the Uganda railway terminal at Port Bell.

Gunmen Attack Club, Four Dead, 17 Injured*MB2911070092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Text] Four people were killed and 17 injured last night when a group of armed men opened fire on guests at a social function at the King William's Town Golf Club. Among the injured was a member of Parliament for King William's Town, Mr. Ray Radue. Mr. Radue and 11 other injured were discharged from the Gray Hospital at the town after treatment. Two of the injured were transferred to the Frere Hospital in East London and two others to the Cecilia Makhelwane Hospital in Mdantsane. Only one of the injured was admitted to the Gray Hospital.

Police said the armed attackers, believed to have numbered about four, hurled hand grenades and petrol bombs through the windows of the Golf Club where about 60 guests of the King William's Town Wine Tasters' Society were gathered. The attackers also opened fire with automatic weapons believed to be R-4 or R-5 rifles. Several petrol bombs were found at the scene. The names of the dead have not yet been released.

Police Offer Reward for Information*MB2911093992 Johannesburg SABA in English
0907 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SABA—The commissioner of police has announced a R[and]50,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for an attack on the King William's Town Golf Club on Saturday [28 November] night in which two couples were killed and at least 14 people were seriously injured.

Gen Johan van der Merwe said in a statement on Sunday a strong investigative team comprising senior and experienced members of the SA Police was being formed to probe the incident. Motorised patrols in the immediate vicinity had been bolstered by intensive deployments during the night, and extra police were being sent to the area.

Gen van der Merwe expressed his sympathy to the next-of-kin of those killed and injured.

ANC Condemns Attack*MB2911205192 Johannesburg SABA in English
2037 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Text] East London Nov 29 SABA—The Border African National Congress [ANC] on Sunday [29 November] strongly condemned Saturday's attack in King William's Town which left four people dead and 17 injured.

ANC Border spokesman Mcebisi Bata stressed the ANC and its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] had not been involved in the attack, which he labelled as "sinister and absurd".

"The ANC is not responsible for the attack. We do not know who did it and why," he said.

The violence ravaging the country was an indication that an interim government was needed to which all citizens could pledge allegiance to and have confidence in, he said.

Mr. Bata also extended his condolences to the bereaved families.

APLA Claims Responsibility*MB3011092792 Johannesburg SABA in English
0907 GMT 30 Nov 92*

[Text] King William's Town Nov 30 SABA—A man who said he was an Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] cadre telephoned the SAP [South African Police] radio control room in East London on Monday to claim responsibility for the machine-gun and handgrenade attack on a Border golf club at the weekend.

SAP Liaison Officer Lt-Col Christo Louw said the man phoned at 8.21am to say APLA, the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress, had launched the attack in which four people died and 17 were wounded.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported meanwhile that police forensic specialists from the Pretoria headquarters were expected to arrive in King William's Town later Monday to begin their investigation into the club attack.

PAC Statement*MB3011120292 Johannesburg SABA in English
1152 GMT 30 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SABA—Many people believe political violence in South Africa will be treated more seriously and even end if the violence spills over to white areas. Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] General Secretary Benny Alexander said on Monday.

Reacting to Saturday's [28 November] attack on a King William's Town golf club, Mr. Alexander said although the PAC did not subscribe to the view that violence would end when it was not confined to townships and spilled into white areas, "the racial attitude of the powers does not help in curbing such attitudes".

He said in a statement the PAC were "angry at the regime, the police and the media for their blatant racial approach to the killings".

"There is a lot of international hallaballoo around the attack purely because white people have died."

Mr. Alexander said the PAC could not confirm or deny the involvement of its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], in the attack as claimed by a man who phoned Border Police on Monday morning.

APLA had often been blamed for attacks in the eastern Cape and the Orange Free State but when PAC members were arrested and appeared in court, they were found not guilty, he said.

ANC: 'Act of Naked Terrorism'

*MB3011121892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 30 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday condemned the machine-gun and handgrenade attack on a King Williams' Town golf club at the weekend as an "outrageous act of naked terrorism".

The ANC said in a statement the attack which killed four people and injured 17 and killings in Tembisa, kwa-Mashu and Umlazi "must send a clear signal to all South Africans that there must be no delay in the transition process".

Referring to the King Williams' town attack, the ANC statement said: "This type of atrocity only serves the interests of those who are trying to derail the negotiation process through violence".

"We urge that, as with all other instances of violence, there be immediate independent and thorough investigation, and every effort made to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to book."

On Monday morning, a man who said he was a cadre of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA]—the Pan-Africanist Congress' military wing—phoned border police and said APLA was responsible for the attack.

Government Asks Cooperation in Halting Violence

*MB2911111492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1038 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by South African Communication Service: "Statement by the Government Spokesman on Recent Incidents of Violence"]

[Text] South Africa is shocked and horrified by further incidents of violence throughout the country during the last forty-eight hours. These include:

The death of at least eight people at the Oakmoor railway station in Tembisa on Friday [28 November] night;

The murders of four members of the Taljaard family in a robbery near Vereeniging. Also on Friday night;

The deaths of six people in a hand grenade explosion in Sebokeng, also on Friday night; and

The deaths of four people at King William's Town Golf Club during an armed attack on Saturday night.

The circumstances of and motives for, these latest killings are still under investigation, but they would appear

to be linked to the whole spectrum the violence which is currently plaguing our society—including politically motivated violence, taxi wars, armed cadres out of control and straight-forward crime.

The common denominators in this violence are the absolute disregard for human life; the human tragedy and bereavement left in the wake of such incidents; the availability and utilisation of automatic weapons and hand grenades and the immense damage which such incidents cause to the fabric of our society and to the search of all good men for a decent and peaceful future for all South Africans.

These incidents represent a harsh and discordant note after the hope that has recently arisen in the wake of progress with negotiations. They underline once again the urgency for all political leaders of further nurturing and strengthening this hope.

The government extends its deepest condolences to the families of all of the victims of these latest outrages. It will ensure that everything possible is done to arrest and punish the perpetrators of these latest crimes and it will continue with the effective implementation of the comprehensive measures which it has already announced to combat violence.

However, the government cannot successfully deal with the violence alone. It needs the co-operation of all our communities and of all political leaders. There must be a common resolve that our society will no longer tolerate violence, whatever its source or motivation, and that those involved will be severely punished now and in the future.

Issued by the government spokesman Pretoria 29 November 1992

PAC Accuses Mandela of 'Selling Out'

*MB2911150392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 29 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] had to stop "the process of selling out our country" which was started by African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela while still in prison, the PAC's secretary for relief and aid, Mrs. Patricia de Lille said on Sunday [29 November] outside Cape Town.

Addressing about 300 supporters at a rally in Langa she said the PAC opposed any bilateral agreements between major parties on the future of South Africa.

"They must know that the PAC has the capacity to disrupt any sell-out deal on the future of our country."

"The PAC, as the custodian of the African people's democratic ideals, must stop this process now." She said.

Mrs. de Lille, a member of the PAC's National Executive Committee, said the movement had only entered preliminary discussions on constitutional negotiations with the government in order to "give content to the negotiations" and to demand the establishment of an elected constituent assembly.

"There can be no talk about suspending or ending the armed struggle," she said.

The main speaker at the rally, PAC President Clarence Makwetu reiterated his organisation's opposition to any form of power sharing.

He said the PAC wanted a more representative and democratic forum in place of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and a transitional authority rather than an interim government.

Instead of a transitional constitution envisaged by the government, the PAC insisted that a democratically elected constituent assembly was the only legitimate body to draft a new constitution.

Reportage on Azapo 11th National Congress

President Addresses Congress

MB2611192992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1453 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 26 SAPA—Past events had demonstrated to all freedom lovers that President F.W. de Klerk's nationalist government had no intention of relinquishing power. Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said on Thursday [26 November].

Speaking at the opening of Azapo's 11th biennial congress in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Nefolovhodwe said the organisation had had to take important decisions geared at protecting the interests of "oppressed and exploited" people during the past two years.

Azapo's expulsion from the convening committee of the Patriotic Front by both the PAC and ANC [African National Congress], and the organisation's subsequent refusal to have anything to do with Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had made it a difficult test.

At the Fourth National Council of the 10th Azapo Congress held at Qwaqwa on February 1, he had made a remark which remained effective today: "World power relations have changed radically, to the extent that our erstwhile friends in the struggle for the total emancipation of the African continent are now openly preaching with imperialist forces and have been arm-twisted to champion the cause of imperialist countries.

"That is, Eastern and Western power relations have tilted in favour of the American establishment, and there now appears to be only one superpower—the American establishment and its allies."

Mr. Nefolovhodwe said this force was now in a favourable position to manipulate world events, whether in the East, Middle-East or southern Africa.

"Azania (South Africa)" appeared to have been targeted for the final onslaught, after the destruction of the economies of Mozambique and Angola "through the extrapolation activities of the South African regime assisted by the West".

He said it was now common cause that events of the past two years had vindicated Azapo's position. The champions of Codesa had suddenly come to realise the long-held view of Azapo and the Black Consciousness Movement as a whole.

Codesa could not deliver majority rule and the South African regime would not relinquish power.

The champions of the peace accord had also "painfully" discovered the accord had not brought about peace, and even with the assistance of international monitors and observers, was not capable of stopping the carnage in the country, Mr. Nefolovhodwe said.

Azapo's four-day congress ends on Sunday.

New President, Publicity Secretary Named

MB3011102492 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
30 Nov 92 p 3

[Report by Themba Molefe: "New Azapo Chief Named"]

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] emerged from its 11th national congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday with a new president, Professor Itumeleng Mosala.

Immediate past president, Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, was elected deputy president.

The organisation's general secretary, Mr Don Nkadi-meng, was returned unopposed.

Former projects co-ordinator, Mr Lybon Mabasa, was elected his deputy.

Garankuwa-based medical practitioner, Dr Gomolemo Mokae, was elected publicity secretary. He replaces journalist Mr Strini Moodley, who has been assigned unspecified responsibilities.

About 1,000 delegates attended the congress.

Mosala, who was president of Azapo in 1990, said Azapo would not enter the present phase of talks.

He said negotiations would have to take place under a neutral chairman in a neutral venue.

He said Azapo had appointed Archbishop Walter Makhudu as mediator between itself and the Government.

"We are still waiting for the regime to respond through the mediator" he said.

Mosala warned of a "Muzorewa option"—where white settlers in the then Rhodesia appointed lackeys to semblances of power while still running the country—and said the danger in South Africa was that "credible leaders" would be involved.

The congress took a militant stance regarding education, women's rights, sanctions and violence.

It said it would embark on a multi-faceted strategy which would include boycotts against multi-national companies inside South Africa and the storming of sports pitches involving foreign sportspeople.

At a media briefing, Azapo identified education as a major issue to be tackled in 1993.

Saying boycotts were depriving black children an opportunity to learn, Azapo said it would resist all efforts aimed at disrupting effective learning.

Moodley said the campaign in the economic sector in 1993 would be to examine, identify and expose all multi-national companies which were "problematic and promoted exploitation of black workers."

Congress Ends

MB2911191592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 29 SAPA—Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] on Sunday [29 November] re-elected former organisation President Jerry Masala and reaffirmed its decision not to participate in negotiations.

The Azanian People's Organisation said it would not be part of any elections resulting from bilateral talks between organisations with no mandate from the people.

Prof Masala said Azapo would judge what was in the best interests of the people, and when it would be correct for Azapo to take part in such a process.

He said the congress had endorsed the decision of its Central Committee in terms of which a mechanism had been established for contact with the government if it desired to communicate with Azapo.

The conduit was the Bishop of Botswana.

Prof Masala said Azapo was committed to "the people" not the government.

Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], he said, was "completely inadequate" as an instrument for negotiations. The only mechanism was a constituent assembly.

"We do not believe liberation and democracy can come about undemocratically."

Prof Masala said the people had become depoliticised since February 1990 and the leadership of some organisations was acting without a mandate from the people they claimed to represent.

Grassroot members had become marginalised. Azapo believed these were the people who had to be involved in every aspect of the struggle.

In another attack on the African National Congress [ANC], he said the proposed government of national unity would have no accountability and would be able to remain in power for as long as it wished.

"We will campaign against any such elections."

He said the ANC was being co-opted. It believed it was responsible for the negotiating process when it was actually President F.W. de Klerk's process which they had accepted.

While he was not suggesting the ANC would split, there were elements within the organisation which were unhappy.

"You have to remember that many of the youth were brought up within the Black Consciousness Movement, and they are finding it difficult to continue to operate within the structures of the ANC."

BSP Rejects De Klerk Election Timetable

MB2711072892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0442 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—Rejecting a deadline for open elections as a time-table for certain disaster, the separatist Boerestaat [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] has warned the National Party [NP] had to be removed by means other than the ballot box.

In a statement on Friday, BSP leader Mr. Robert van Tonder joined the African National Congress [ANC], which also rejected—although on different grounds—State President F.W. de Klerk's call on Thursday for a non-racial general election to be held by April 1994.

Mr. van Tonder said that to prevent the coming disaster, "I and the sober and realistic people in South Africa will have to work together to remove the NP government".

"Because it is no longer possible to vote the government out, they (the NP) will have to be removed by any other means".

He did not say what methods would be used.

Mr. van Tonder said by-elections had been banned because the government, which now only relied on the might of the police and the Defence Force to remain in power, knew it would be defeated at the ballot box.

It was the police's and the Defence Force's duty to support truth and justice and "to support the country's right-thinking people to remove the De Klerk government".

Mr. van Tonder said the state president's time-table was "the timetable of certain disaster".

"South Africa has been given notice that the country will take the final step towards a backwards, third-world state in the first half of 1994.

"The dispensation proposed by the NP and the ANC has never yet worked in Africa ...," Mr. van Tonder said.

PAC Wants Elections by Nov 1993

MB2711082992 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] outlined its proposals for constitutional reform at a news conference in Johannesburg today. The proposals show a number of similarities to those of the government.

[Begin recording] [South African Broadcasting corporation reporter Ronel van Zyl] PAC President Clarence Makwetu also called for a multilateral forum to replace Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] by early February next year. He said the PAC wanted elections to a constituent assembly in November 1993 which is four months earlier than envisaged by the government. The PAC wants a democratic government in place by early 1994.

[Makwetu] The PAC from the outset said that the National Peace Accord and the so-called Convention for a Democratic South Africa, that is Codesa, would not work. It is now common knowledge that we were right. We have been instead tirelessly working to establish a more representative multilateral forum to discuss the date for voter registration on a common voters' roll and modalities of setting up an elected constituent assembly. [end recording]

ANC's Hani Discusses Elections Proposals

MB2711152992 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Telephone interview with Chris Hani, secretary general of the South African Communist Party, in Johannesburg, by Rashid Meer in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; recorded—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] We have just managed to talk to the ANC [African National Congress], and on the line to Johannesburg Rashid Meer asked Chris Hani how they reacted to President de Klerk's proposals:

[Hani] Well, as you know Rashid, our immediate response is to welcome the elections. The ANC itself has actually said in the last few weeks that it wants elections

to take place as soon as possible. The president of the ANC has said that the elections should take place within a period of nine months or 12 months. Because the country is just in trouble, the government has lost a lot of credibility, the economy is in a bad shape, and, therefore, we need a new government of national unity which can restore, not only credibility, but also stability as well.

[Meer] Now, will the ANC be standing alone in these elections, or will you be standing in some kind of alliance?

[Hani] The ANC will lead an alliance which would include elements from COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], from civic organizations, from the Communist Party, and also the Patriotic Front which has been seen in action at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]-II. But basically it will be an ANC-led alliance, strictly under the umbrella of the ANC, using ANC banners and logos.

[Meer] Now, how feasible do you think elections are, while the violence between Inkatha, between the ANC, in the townships is still continuing?

[Hani] Well, we certainly need elections because there is violence, and also because this government has dismally failed to curb the violence. We feel that a new government will have a capacity and credibility to tackle positively and firmly the violence, and I feel that if we delay the elections, we shall certainly be playing into the hands of elements behind the current spate of violence.

[Meer] Now, the ANC's come out quiet clearly in favor of power sharing with the Nationalist Party. What is your views on power sharing with Inkatha in this government?

[Hani] No, the ANC actually has said that it's in favor of a government of national unity, is in favor of power sharing, an inclusive power-sharing depending on the performance of the respective groups in the course of the elections. It is not just power sharing with the Nationalist Party. We include all other grouping, including Inkatha, Conservative Party, and other formations which would show considerable following on the ground, and that following can be tested in the course of the elections. It is not just power sharing with the Nationalist Party alone.

[Meer] So, the ANC seems very satisfied with the timetable announced. Are you also satisfied with the logistics of this timetable? For instance, the drawing up of the voters registered. Do you have any problems there?

[Hani] Well, we feel that, you see, we shall have, of course, to try to get our people the necessary voting cards. It should be a process which should be as simple as possible, and I am satisfied that the country needs elections, and that we should not delay the process of the elections, and of course we need the participation of the international community to ensure that the playing fields are leveled.

Meyer, Maharaj Comment on Upcoming 'Bush Summit'

*MB2711174092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Text] The bosberaad or bush summit between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] will take place next week. In a joint statement this afternoon, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa announced that the three-day meeting will start on December the 2d at a secret venue. Constitutional matters will be the main area of focus. Meyer said this was not another record of understanding, it will deal with the resumption of multiparty talks:

[Begin recording] [Meyer] The Record of Understanding on the 26th of September came about on account of a meeting between the State President and Mr. Mandela. They both were assisted, of course, by delegations on each side. The coming meeting that we have will not be at a leadership level. It will be between the negotiating teams of the South African Government, on the one side, and the ANC on the other side, and we will try to explore areas of common ground with a view to resume multi-lateral negotiations in the future, and we would like to ensure that through this endeavor we actually seek common ground with a view to enhance the process of negotiations in the future.

[Mac Maharaj, spokesman for ANC National Executive Committee] There is reason to feel somewhat optimistic, but in a tempered way, that the process is now beginning to move forward, and that the delays that have taken place so far are being overcome. There is a quiet sort of optimism developing that the framework of the debate is shifting. For example, our concept of national unity and a government of national unity is completely divergent from power-sharing as understood by the regime. Nonetheless, we believe that the debate is now beginning to shift from their position of power-sharing as a minority veto mechanism, to one which is actually not going to obstruct majority rule. [end recording]

De Klerk Warned of Security Forces Discontent

*MB2711114992 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Nov 92 p 1*

[Report by Jacques Pauw: "CCB Chief 'Warned' FW"]

[Text] Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB] managing director Joe Verster recently approached Ferdi Barnard with a plan to set up a series of front companies—each with its own security force—to act against a future government, according to startling testimony heard at the David Webster inquest this week.

Verster allegedly said R[and]100 million was available for the project.

In evidence it was also claimed that on October 6 Verster wrote to President de Klerk warning him of serious discontent among members and former members of the security forces.

Should these members join together, Verster wrote, they would be vastly superior to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing].

In another letter to De Klerk, dated May 5 this year, Verster alleged that four generals, including SADF [South African Defence Force] Chief, General Kat Liebenberg, had influenced their subordinates in the CCB to make CCB documentation "change" and "disappear".

These and other dramatic allegations emerged during the in-camera cross-examination of Verster by counsel for Barnard, a convicted murderer and former CCB operative.

Verster denied approaching Barnard, but admitted he met him at the Transvaal Snake Park in Halfway House a few months ago. He said they discussed private matters.

Verster also admitted he recently met the commander of the SAP's [South African Police] former counterinsurgency force at Vlakplaas, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock. They also discussed private matters.

It is not known whether the letters, parts of which were read into the court record, were received by the Office of the State President and whether he responded.

This week's testimony in Court 4F of the Rand Supreme Court constitutes the first evidence to be given by a senior officer to the effect that discontented former members of the security forces may form the core of a future destabilising force.

In the October letter to De Klerk, Verster said the disrespect with which he and other former agents were being treated was unacceptable.

He wrote that the group on whose behalf he was speaking included members of the CCB, Military Intelligence (MI), the National Intelligence Service, the parachute battalions, Special Forces, 32 Battalions, the SA Police, Koevoet [crowbar; former South-West African counterinsurgency unit] and former Rhodesian special forces.

Verster said the link between these people could not be broken by politicians.

Counsel for Barnard, Piet du Plessis, put it to Verster that Barnard claimed the meeting at Halfway House had been requested by Verster. Verster denied this.

Barnard would testify, Du Plessis stated, that Verster said R100 million was available and that each South African company in a proposed network would be provided with its own security company, staffed with trained and armed security personnel that could, if necessary, act against a future government.

Barnard said Verster had requested him to set up the meeting with De Kock.

De Kock has been implicated in various Vlakplaas police "death squad" activities. His name has also been linked with the visit to London by MI agent Leon Flores, allegedly to arrange for the assassination of former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee.

The allegations contained in Verster's second letter to De Klerk are the first suggestion that the Chief of the SADF and three of his generals were personally involved in the disappearance of CCB files during the Harms Commission.

Verster testified at the Harms Commission that an emergency plan had been activated which led to the disappearance of the files, to protect CCB members.

Government, ANC To Meet 2-4 Dec To Discuss Transition

*MB2711154192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] will meet from Wednesday [2 December] until Friday next week at an as yet undisclosed venue, and the meeting's agenda will be topped by President F W de Klerk's timetable leading to democratic elections, the ANC said Friday [27 November]. Next week's meeting will be followed by another in early January, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said. The ANC was coy about who would attend the top-level meetings, saying it would announce the delegation members "in due course". The agenda would also include the resumption of multi-lateral negotiations, the constitution-making body and the transitional executive council that would see the country through until elections.

ANC No 'Immediate' Comment

*MB2711162292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will offer no immediate comment on the Amnesty International report corroborating widespread physical abuse of prisoners at its African camps. ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said on Friday [27 November] evening the movement had just received a copy of the report and could only comment "after the document has been properly looked at".

ANC's Molefe Discusses Transition, Issues

*MB2611053092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1846 GMT 25 Nov 92*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 25 SAPA—To make the National Peace Accord work better, South Africa needs to move faster towards a transitional executive council

and neutral control of the security forces, says African National Congress [ANC] Executive member Popo Molefe.

Speaking at the South African Association for Conflict Intervention annual conference at the University of Port Elizabeth on Wednesday [25 November], Mr. Molefe said the ANC remained committed to the peace accord because peace was crucial not only for the ANC but for the country as a whole.

He said one problem with the peace accord centred on state interference—government declared unrest areas without consultation with the National Peace Secretariat.

Furthermore, Mr. Molefe said, the Goldstone Commission had limited powers as far as the ability to force implementation of its recommendations was concerned.

He called for the investigative powers of the Goldstone Commission to be intensified and the expansion of the international community's participation in the peace process.

PAC Calls For UN To Control 'Mercenaries'

*MB2611191892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1457 GMT 26 Nov 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] President Clarence Makwetu on Thursday [26 November] warmly welcomed the planned summit meeting on violence between African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, but expressed regret it had not taken place sooner.

Mr. Makwetu, who has just returned from a visit to the United Nations and Norway, then moved the subject on to his statement to the UN General Assembly on November 18, in which he said the PAC had reiterated its call for the exclusion or confinement, under international supervision, of mercenaries from Angola, Namibia, Mozambique and the former Rhodesia still in South Africa.

"Until and unless these mercenaries are expelled or confined, violence will continue unabated," he said.

Asked to amplify this statement, Mr. Makwetu said members of 32 and 31 Battalions, Koevoet [crowbar; former South West African counterinsurgency unit] members, Mozambican Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] elements and former Rhodesian Selous Scouts were still in South Africa.

"These people must be expelled from the country or at least put under UN supervision," Mr. Makwetu demanded.

About the presence of UN observers in South Africa, Mr. Makwetu said he had told UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali that the UN observers should not

merely observe violence and collect statistics, but act "pro-active in ending the violence".

"The most effective way the UN can contribute is to demand the immediate and verifiable expulsion of the mercenaries from our country or their confinement under international supervision."

On the PAC's proposed representative multilateral forum, to the exclusion of bilateral deals, he said this suggested body should have an independent, neutral, foreign chairperson.

The PAC negotiating team would meet a government delegation on December 9 in Pretoria to discuss this more representative forum, Mr. Makwetu disclosed.

Meanwhile, the PAC had also consulted with a number of organisations, parties and groups about the way forward. The PAC had met with delegations from the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa and Qwaqwa.

Statement on Steyn, Goldstone 27 Nov Meeting

*MB2711133592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Communication Service: "Joint Press Statement by Judge R.J. Goldstone and Lt Genl Pierre Steyn"]

[Text] 1. This morning a meeting was held in Pretoria by us together with members of our staffs. The ministers of justice and defence and the chief of the SA Defence Force were present.

2. It was agreed that in relation to the commission's participation the following principles would apply to the investigation:

2.1 The commission's interest relates to its mandate, i.e. the investigation of political violence and intimidation.

2.2 In order to satisfy the commission that all information relevant to its mandate is placed before it, the commission will have the necessary access to information. To that end, Adv. J.P. Pretorius, a senior member of the commission's staff has been appointed by the commission to work with General Steyn.

3. The commission's further public enquiries will be decided upon in the light of all the information it receives and an announcement in this regard will be made at the appropriate time. Issued by the Office of the State President Pretoria 27 November, 1992

Goldstone on Acquiring Further Legal Powers

*MB2711144092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1405 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the South African Communication Service: "Press Statement by Mr. Justice R.J. Goldstone"]

[Text] 1. The commission has not sought and does not seek any further legal powers. I emphasized in my statement of 16 November 1992 that, from its inception, the commission has enjoyed the widest legal powers to enable to perform its mandate.

2. The commission has sought the active cooperation of all the relevant parties to enable it to investigate the activities of public and private armies and other agencies alleged to be involved in public violence and intimidation. It also requested from government the manpower and resources to enable it to carry out those investigations.

3. At my meeting with the state president on 20 November 1992 there was agreement with regard to the request of the commission. As was stated by the State President's Office after the meeting additional manpower and resources are being placed at the disposal of the commission. The details thereof are being discussed between the relevant parties.

4. As appears from the joint statement issued today by General P. Steyn and myself, the government has agreed to its full cooperation with regard to the intelligence activities of the South African Defence Force is so far as they are relevant to the commissions' mandate.

5. The commission hopes that the other relevant non-governmental parties will also give their active cooperation to the commission. Pretoria 27 November, 1992

29 November Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2911195692

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

'Calming Words'—"President de Klerk's timetable for constitutional reform, spelled out in some detail this week, has gone some way towards steadying the volatile mood of businessmen who, by default, have come to speak for the white community," begins a page 20 editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 29 November. De Klerk "has nipped in the bud the rumour that a government of national unity, or at least a joint executive, was no more than months away," adds the SUNDAY TIMES. "Those, mainly businessmen, who think the country cannot survive another year without a constitutional settlement had better lie down now and die; the rest of us can get on with the task of making a living in the meantime." In conclusion the editorial urges De Klerk to confide in the public more often. "As for President de Klerk, when he sees the settling effect of telling people frankly and plainly how he sees the future, he may learn to take the public into his confidence more frequently."

SUNDAY STAR

'House of Cards'—"Lots of talk about peace, lots of talk about possible peace meetings, hope on the eve of the

Government-ANC [African National Congress] bos-beraad [bush meeting], and finally, a date set by President De Klerk for a general election," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 29 November in a page 28 editorial. "But, for the present, all this optimism is a house of cards and by the end of the week, it could all come tumbling down. March 1994 is simply too far away, both ideologically and practically, for a general election." "De Klerk may be flexible on the final date for the election, but we don't have the time to dither." "We are under no illusion that a firm and early date for elections will cure all these cancers but we do know that if we stagger on from talks-on to talks-off uncertainty, fear and pessimism will put a new government in charge of an ungovernable nation."

30 November Review

MB3011131692

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Transition Timetable Shows Rapid Settlement Spirit—"Progress towards settlement of the ruinous conflict has been made, step by agonising step," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 November. "President de Klerk's announcement, setting a target timetable for the transition to a new non-racial order, is proof of that." The African National Congress, ANC, "criticises De Klerk for anticipating the outcome of pending bilateral talks and for not agreeing to its demand for elections before the end of 1993. Its strictures must not be allowed to obscure a vital point: the differences between the two sides are steadily narrowing." Bickering over minor points is "intolerable." "The public expects leaders to play the role of midwives to the new order, not to recklessly indulge their penchant for squabbling and point-scoring." "Fortunately, however, a

new spirit favouring rapid settlement appears to have gained the ascendancy since the Bisho massacre of September 7. De Klerk's statement is evidence of that."

BUSINESS DAY

Curb on Financial Rand—Finance Minister Derek Keys's "official instruction to the Reserve Bank to curb the use of financial rands by South African firms to invest abroad should not be seen as an expedient response to a short-term problem," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 November. He and Bank Governor Chris Stals "are well aware that the restriction alone cannot resolve the issue of persuading foreigners that investments in South Africa will not be unduly affected by currency volatility." Keys and Stals "now have to introduce a style of currency management founded on the principle that if South Africa is to become fully integrated into the world economy and if it is to compete effectively for investments from abroad its currency has to be integrated into the world of free capital flows, not excluded from that market."

SOWETAN

ANC Must Act Against Torturers at Detention Camps—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 November in a page 12 editorial notes that the ANC has "refused to publicly censure Ronnie Kasrils after being asked to do so by Judge Goldstone, even though his role in events leading to the 'Bisho Massacre' was unequivocally unacceptable. Is the ANC, like the Government, afraid to act against its military personnel?" Now, "how the ANC handles disclosures by Amnesty International of torture and murder at its camps will indicate to what extent it will have a clean administration if it becomes government." "The ANC must show it is committed to human rights by acting against the butchers and torturers of Quatro and other camps."

Angola

UNITA Reports on Attacks on Uige, N'gaxe

MB3011061292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 2000 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] Three days after the Namibe Accord, violent clashes have been taking place in the city of Uige, the capital of Uige Province. Early today, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] attacked local committees of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. UNITA committees in N'gaxe were also destroyed.

Like in the Luanda incidents, the attacks were launched simultaneously and treacherously. MPLA-Labor Party firepower was felt throughout the day, and it is believed that there have been heavy casualties as the fire was aimed at residential areas.

Whereas it is a victim of those criminal attacks, UNITA has asked the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 to intervene without delay. UNITA is willing to cooperate with all those seeking to avoid the shedding of innocent blood.

Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

MB3011130392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Nov 92

[Interview with General Higino Carneiro of the Angola Armed Forces by Pedro Manuel in Luanda on 30 November—recorded]

[Text] The General Staff of the Angola Armed Forces, FAA, met in Luanda this morning. Our reporter Pedro Manuel has the details:

[Manuel] FAA General Higino Carneiro disclosed a while ago that clashes continue in Uige and Negage. His statements came in the wake of a long operational meeting held at the General Staff.

[Carneiro] Our information is that the clashes continue.

[Manuel] Do you have other details?

[Carneiro] No. We have established contact with our men. They are reacting to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] actions.

[Manuel] What is FAA's position at this stage?

[Carneiro] Right now we can say that the FAA have been attacked. FAA's Air Force personnel were at Negage when the attack was launched. So, they have the right to respond. The same applies to Uige where a Military Region Command is located. It has also been attacked.

[Manuel] Are FAA units reacting?

[Carneiro] Obviously, otherwise they would not be there by now.

[Manuel] So, Negage is still in government hands?

[Carneiro] Yes, and the clashes continue.

[Manuel] UNITA has said that it attacked Uige because the government had deployed more members of the National Police. According to UNITA, that is a violation of the Namibe agreement. What is FAA's stand on this issue?

[Carneiro] I think that what UNITA says is immaterial to us. So, the government is entitled to deploy whatever police members it finds necessary in order to uphold internal order. That has nothing to do with military personnel and cannot be used as a pretext for UNITA to attack our positions. So, we regret this state of affairs, and reject UNITA's claims.

[Manuel] So, who is involved in clashes with UNITA in Uige? Are the police, FAA, and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola involved?

[Carneiro] I believe that the residents are also involved because they feel that their lives are being threatened.

[Manuel] When will the FAA have more information on the situation in Uige?

[Carneiro] We are in touch with Uige. So, we are kept informed. One has to wait for a public statement.

[Manuel] That was FAA Gen. Higino Carneiro. Senior FAA and Ministry of the Interior officials attend the four-hour meeting at the Defense Ministry's General Staff.

UNITA Calls For Urgent Talks With MPLA

MB2911203392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 2000 GMT 29 Nov 92

["News release" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]

[Text] In view of the latest military incidents that have taken place in Angola in violation of the spirit and letter of the Namibe Declaration of 22 November, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Information Secretariat hereby clarifies for the Angolan and international communities the following:

1. There cannot be two lines of action on the part of the government, (?or) on the part of UNITA [words indistinct] war and peace at the same time. The two signatories to the Bicesse Accords and the Namibe Declaration must only support peace;

2. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government troops massacred senior officials, military cadres, and civilians in Dondo on (?27) November, the same day the Namibe meeting took place. That action had the following tragic outcome: 14

UNITA soldiers killed, (?including) a captain, two lieutenants, and 11 soldiers; 25 UNITA civilian sympathizers killed, including the delegate for Dondo district; eight people killed, including four men, two women, and two children; six UNITA committees and a shop belonging to a UNITA sympathizer were destroyed; and the homes of several UNITA sympathizers were looted;

3. Some 200 riot policemen tried to repeat the Dondo incident in Uige on 28 November. That led to a reaction by UNITA forces, leading to the occupation of the city of Uige;

4. The UNITA Information Secretariat deplores this situation and calls on the leaders of both the government and UNITA to remain firm but thoughtful, thereby ensuring that these serious events will not be points of contention, but will ensure instead that the following urgent measures are taken:

A) To urgently form cease-fire verification and control mechanisms;

B) To urgently form joint UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [Unavem-2]-government-UNITA commissions;

C) To hold the next government-UNITA meeting urgently under the aegis of Unavem-2.

The UNITA Information Secretariat believes the Angolan people profoundly desire peace and national reconciliation.

[Issued] Huambo, 29 November 1992

[Signed] UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim

Authorities Apprehend RSA Plane in Luena 28 Nov

MB2811194392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1911 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Text] [Words indistinct] an aircraft from South Africa on the way past Namibia was forced to land in the city of Luena today, where it was apprehended by the local authorities. The aircraft bore number plate BFFHB and a false Red Cross symbol. Two South African soldiers in uniform and one Angolan born in Huambo, with a [word indistinct] passport, were aboard [words indistinct] the aircraft was carrying 104 [word indistinct] machines, six boxes of batteries, and four boxes with whiskey bottles.

The aircraft commander said [words indistinct] in the direction of Zaire. Sources in the Angolan Armed Forces have concluded that its destination was a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] base. Mechanical failure, or a lack of fuel, made the aircraft change its course and land at Luena.

Government Apprehends Red Cross Aircraft

MB2911204392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos' organization has apprehended an International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] aircraft which had been traveling from the Republic of Namibia to the Republic of Zaire. That aircraft was forced to land in Luena airport, Moxico Province, due to technical failure. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel has learned from reliable sources that the aircraft had nothing to do with Angola's internal issues. Meanwhile, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party has detained the crew and transformed the aforesaid technical issues into a political case, when they should have been dealt with it in conformity with air traffic norms. The aircraft forced to land in Luena yesterday was not carrying any lethal equipment and the ICRC symbols were prominently displayed. A source in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff confirmed that UNITA had nothing to do with this issue.

UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Military Moves

MB2511202692 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Despite the great efforts that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been making for peace in our country, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] continues to follow the path of war. There have been intense People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] movements in Cuanza Sul. Those forces have been given instructions concerning a possible attack on UNITA positions. [passage omitted]

The communist government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos has been giving weapons randomly to criminal civilians in just about every part of the country. This has been the case in Uige Province. Soviet-made AKM rifles and RPG-7 rocket launchers have been infiltrated in the city of Uige from Luanda. The deliberate aim of such a move is to anarchically arm the civilian supporters of the MPLA. [passage omitted]

The MPLA-PT continues its military preparations in Cunene Province with a view to escalating the war once again. The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] learned from a well-informed military source today that the MPLA-PT has made available two heavy VU-(?73 machine guns) [words indistinct] the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] [words indistinct] those sources say the governmental authorities in Cunene Province have been giving weapons to criminals, and former members of the MPLA-PT paramilitary forces.

The MPLA-PT attacked the city of Dundo, the capital of Cambando district, on 23 November and conducted a

real genocide against UNITA militants and sympathizers. This is what the Futungo de Belas Palace now shows as democracy and tolerance—in inverted commas—for Angola. The killing was led by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a radical MPLA-PT communist who does not attach any validity to human rights. Human losses ran into tremendous figures. Tension continues in that town. People are moving to Ndalatando, where there is greater calm.

The MPLA-PT's tribal discrimination policies are part of a wider strategy, including economic plans for southern Angola. A reliable source reports the MPLA-PT recently instructed the National Angolan Fuel Company management in Lobito not to send fuel to southern Angola. [passage omitted]

UNITA Warns of War in Lunda Norte

MB2711174692 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] War could break out in Lunda Norte within the next few days. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's secretariat issued a press release in that province yesterday, reporting the large-scale movement by heavily armed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] troops wearing uniforms of the Angolan Armed Forces. Portuguese citizen Jose Guerreiro has been killed as a result of abuses by the army of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' organization. He was employed by the Lucapa diamond enterprise where the MPLA-Labor Party has a strong military presence.

Commentary Says UNITA Disregarding Accord

MB2911160892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] His Excellency Engineer Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, said in his speech at the opening of the recent multiparty conference that the Bicesse Accords and the Constitutional Law have been seriously violated, and all democratic process rules—which had been drawn up by the two sides together—have been disregarded.

The recent and tragic events of Luanda were only the logical consequence of that warlike and antidemocratic attitude. Contrary to what happened in the past, no one can say now that this war is waged against alleged Cuban and Soviet occupation, or that it is directed against communist regime in Angola. Against whom, then, is this war waged? What are its aims, when the members of an ethnic group are mobilized and brainwashed to the point of fanaticism, and their ignorance and social difficulties exploited? What is more, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] promised the United Nations that it would now respect the Bicesse Accords and the elections results. With a view to

attaining peace and sparing the Angolan people further suffering, the Republic of Angola Government once more conveyed its readiness to resume dialogue with UNITA. In truth, though, UNITA does not need negotiation to fulfill its promises.

The Namibe meeting was held, and UNITA promptly violates what it signed, and breaks the promise it had made. Soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, were ambushed near Panguila bridge. The result was one FAA soldier killed and several wounded. UNITA is assembling soldiers near Dondo and on the outskirts of Capanda and Ndalatando. UNITA is staging military incursions in the Quiringo, (Bolonha) and Carinhoca areas. UNITA is forbidding the movement of vehicles between Ndalatando and Dondo.

Early this morning, the UNITA armed forces began attacking the cities of Uige and Megage, which they intend to occupy. Preparations for that had already begun and were reported some time ago.

Yesterday, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi spoke to Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] members, proven UNITA militants, sympathizers, and cadres. It was expected that the UNITA president, at least as a political ploy, would adopt a conciliatory approach and stick to a line that would suggest and prove his desire to observe the Bicesse Accords and finally honor his undertakings.

That was not the case, though. His entire speech is nothing more than a reaffirmation of all UNITA theories to grab power by all the irregularities it has already committed. UNITA's aims are very clear: To participate in the government on the basis of power sharing, even though it lost the elections and knows it does not have the slightest right to such a demand; to maintain the positions it holds today, even though it claims it wants no war and that the current situation was caused by the government. UNITA will not give an inch in its quest to achieve those goals.

Jonas Savimbi says that plan does not correspond to the truth, but documents have proven such a plan was real, and its aim was to take over by force. This means that while we all do everything to believe the Namibe Declaration would be the opening of the gate to dialogue that would be both fruitful and conducive to restoring normality in the country, the UNITA leader orders the FALA members, UNITA sympathizers, experienced militants, and cadres to behave in a manner that, far from taking us to reconciliation and pacification, only endorse his party's aggressive and arrogant stands.

How are the Bicesse Accords and universal rules of democracy to be respected, and how will real understanding be achieved along the lines ordered by Dr. Savimbi?

UNITA says it does not want war, but everything it does is now expressly ordered by its leader, leading to an inflexible struggle for positions UNITA has not earned.

It is trying to usurp those positions from those who achieved them through the people's sovereign vote. To make it all even more incredible, UNITA still claims to represent the people.

As his excellency the president of the Republic said at the opening of the multiparty conference, the answer to those questions can only be found if one constantly places Angolan interests over and above personal ambition or political opportunism. In that way, we will resolve our problems and build the great nation we want to be part of. We cannot continue to see those wishes put off indefinitely.

UNITA Says 'Committed to Negotiations'

MB2611184692 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The search for unity and genuine national reconciliation is the duty of every Angolan. The bad faith showed by the leaders of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party is still evident in the disinformation aimed at the Angolan people and the international community through the release of hallucinating reports which are indicative of the Futungo de Belas regime's warmongering designs.

In contrast to the patriotic and unifying language employed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the MPLA and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] leaders, who have distanced themselves from the spirit of the Bicesse Accords, are still looking for a legitimacy of dubious origin in order to plunge the country into a war which one knows beforehand will end up in new negotiations because there will be no winners or losers.

The latest allegations either made by FAPLA General Higino Carneiro or disseminated by the news media about aircraft with the UN insignia, the presence of white mercenaries, and the unloading of war materiel are evident proof of the regime's bad faith, and the continued search for examples that would legitimize the macabre intentions of the MPLA to push the country into a new war with the sole aim of annihilating UNITA. Angolans know it, and the international community has begun to realize that Futungo's intentions are aimed at isolating UNITA, in order to leave a free international air space for the eagles of treason—that is, the MPLA's bomber and fighter aircraft—to carry out the slaughter of UNITA militants and sympathizers.

UNITA is still available for dialogue in order to resolve the crisis afflicting the country. Despite the tragic events that have shaken and treacherously hit the sons of Angola, who, it ought to be acknowledged, will be greatly missed by the fatherland, the UNITA leadership is firmly committed to negotiations in order to find peace. This is a categorical message to those who insist in

regarding our country as a huge oil well which generates famine for the majority and assures a princely life for the clique in power.

The search for unity and genuine national reconciliation is a duty of every Angolan.

UN, UNITA Comment on Namibe Meeting

MB2811083192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Report on interviews in Namibe by unidentified Radio Angola reporters with Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola; Eugenio Manuvakola, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, delegation to the Namibe talks; and UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Margaret Anstee, UN special representative to Angola, said the outcome of the meeting was positive.

[Anstee] This communique seems to me to be very positive as it shows the goodwill by both sides to return to the road to peace.

[Unidentified reporter] Was dialogue reestablished?

[Anstee] The dialogue was reestablished, now it is just a matter of continuing with talks, follow it up with concrete actions to show that these are not just words but reality.

[Announcer] General Eugenio Manuvakola, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation also maintained that line of thought. He said that the most important thing is that an agreement was reached.

[Manuvakola] In the agreements, we accepted the electoral results and the peace accords. Other inherent problems will be dealt with during other meetings. The most important thing at present is that we managed to reach agreements, whose outcome is the Namibe Declaration, which will permit us to proceed with our work.

[Reporter] The extension of the UN Angola Verification Mission mandate and the reinforcement of its personnel, does this mean a request for the presence of the blue helmets?

[Manuvakola] We will agree on a number of tasks which will be handed over to the UN for implementation in the second mandate.

[Reporter] [Word indistinct] in Luanda, there is another demand for the return of the bodies of Salupeto Pena and other UNITA officials?

[Manuvakola] We addressed this problem during the meeting.

[Reporter] What was the government's response in relation to the release of UNITA officials and return of the bodies of the deceased?

[Manuvakola] I believe this meeting was just the beginning of a process.

[Announcer] Jorge Valentim, also a UNITA official, was asked when the next meeting, similar to the one held in Namibe, would resume. He replied:

[Valentim] Next week, next week.

[Reporter] Where, where?

[Valentim] In a city to be agreed upon.

[Reporter] By UNITA or the government?

[Valentim] By both.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Valentim] In a place to be decided by those preparing the meeting.

[Reporter] What do you think remains to be done for the two presidents to meet?

[Valentim] Negotiations cannot end at once, we (?have work) which will be done next week.

Valentim Notes Commitment to Namibe Declaration

MB2711161292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Report on interview with Jorge Valentim, information secretary for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in the city of Namibe on 27 November—recorded]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation, which yesterday attended the meeting between the government and that organization in Namibe yesterday, left this morning for Huambo. UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim assured reporters that the clauses of the Namibe Declaration will be adhered to:

[Valentim] They came into effect yesterday. It means that commanders of UNITA's military units, who have already listened to the message, ought to accept it. Government units that have already listened to the message should comply with it. There should not be two policies—peace and war. There can only be peace. So, UNITA and the government are strongly and firmly committed.

[Announcer] Asked if an atmosphere of peace can prevail in the country, Jorge Valentim said:

[Valentim] To say that there is already an atmosphere of peace, it will mean that no mistakes will be made. Let us put it this way: There is an order to bring about an

atmosphere of peace. UNITA and the government are ready. Should there be anyone violating these principles, then he will be punished.

[Announcer] Asked if the recent closure of UNITA's pilot committees in Namibe meant that his organization was being silenced, Jorge Valentim said:

[Valentim] No, I do not wish to go back to a negative past. As of the day the Namibe Declaration was issued, we want to live for the future and to enjoy good relations. Everything that is negative was written off yesterday as of no value and reproved by all. We want to start a new life.

National Assembly Meeting Opens 26 Nov

Chairman, Vice Chairmen Named

MB2611112792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Text] The National Assembly was instituted today, and its chairman is Dr. Fernando Franca Van Dunem. There are three vice-chairmen, namely, Lazaro Manuel Dias, Joao Pedro Francisco, and (Jaime Antonio Chinguive). The National Assembly has 229 deputies. The second party [the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which received second highest votes, is absent with its 70 deputies.

Chairman on Inauguration

MB2611141892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Report on the inauguration of the National Assembly in Luanda on 26 November—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The National Assembly will tomorrow hold its first ordinary session. The Assembly was inaugurated this morning with the absence of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. A total of 138 out of 220 deputies of the new legislative branch were sworn in.

[Unidentified speaker] "I swear to honor the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Angola."

[Members of parliament in unison] "I swear."

[Unidentified speaker] "I swear to uphold national unity and the integrity of the fatherland, and to consolidate peace, democracy, and social progress."

[Members of parliament in unison] "I swear."

[Announcer] The 70 UNITA deputies, who were absent from this session, did not pledge their oath of allegiance. The ceremony did not observe protocol principles. Accordingly, the election of the Assembly's chairman and vice chairmen was done in the presence of invited guests. Franca van Dunem is the chairman of the National Assembly.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the outgoing chairman of the People's Assembly, witnessed the ceremony.

The vice chairmen of the National Assembly are Lazaro Dias, Joao Pedro Francisco, and Jaime Antonio Chinguingu. The fourth vice chairman was to have been proposed by UNITA.

National Assembly Chairman Franca van Dunem said that the swearing in ceremony and the election of the Assembly's organs were a significant step in the building of a law-abiding, democratic state.

[Van Dunem] "The ceremony that we have just witnessed amounts to the first stone of the new building of a law-abiding, democratic state. In terms of the revised Constitution, the National Assembly represents the legislative branch, as opposed to the executive and the judicial branches. The latter will form the two other components of the new Angolan political system elected during the 29-30 September 1992 polls. The National Assembly (?consists) of the deputies elected by the people who have sovereignly expressed their will regarding who their loyal representatives will be."

UNITA was absent from the inaugural ceremony. The chairman of the Assembly recalled the importance of the mandate that had been conferred to UNITA by the people, as well as that party's absence from the ceremony.

[Van Dunem] "By conferring UNITA with a large portion of the parliamentary seats, the people have expressed their will to see that organization play the role as the main opposition party, with added responsibilities in the running of national affairs. [Words indistinct] that party failed to listen to and accept the will of a people for whom it says it has fought for all these years. In view of that situation, I (?fear) that the new and young democracy will find it difficult to fulfill all its goals."

The chairman of the National Assembly said that the Angolan people conveyed other messages aimed at consolidating democracy.

[Van Dunem] "With the election of deputies from other parties, the Angolan people, in whom, under the terms of the Constitution, sovereignty rests, conveyed other messages that should not be overlooked. The people said no to bipolarization, while stating that the running of public affairs was a matter of national interest. It is, therefore, our responsibility that we draw the necessary conclusions from the popular verdict, follow the dictates of the people and act in accordance with the will of the people. Only by doing so can we say that we are the true representatives of the people.

"Tribalism, regionalism, racism, and other schisms should not, therefore, justify or encourage any attempt to seize power in disregard of the Constitution and other Angolan laws, and of the recommended healthy relationship among the sons of the same fatherland. The National Assembly should, therefore, serve as a magnet

for all the energies of our people to be channeled into, and from whence the cement that will further strengthen the building of national unity and solidarity will be derived."

Further Chairman's Statements

MB2611154492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Nov 92

[Interview with Franca van Dunem, chairman of the National Assembly in Luanda on 26 November—recorded]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] you seemed nervous when you delivered your speech. Were you nervous?

[Van Dunem] It was normal for me to be nervous. First, it is a great responsibility. Second, we have just turned another page of our history, and all that is a heavy burden on our shoulders.

[Reporter] Do you feel that now you have more responsibilities in the Angolan process as a whole?

[Van Dunem] I think so because the National Assembly, an organ representing the people, cannot but work in accordance with the will of the people and do its utmost to leave up to the expectations of the people who elected us as their representatives.

[Reporter] What will be your main position in parliament? What will be your main struggle?

[Van Dunem] I should say that in electing us to the National Assembly, the people have sent some very important signals which I have dealt with briefly in my speech. The people want peace, improved living conditions, and they have said no to bipolarization. The people said that they wanted all of us, the party with most seats, the main opposition party, as well as other parties to have very important responsibilities in the running of national affairs. We cannot disappoint the millions of Angolans who have elected us.

[Reporter] How will our National Assembly function? Are we going to have a standing commission and various party benches?

[Van Dunem] I should say that it is still too early to outline the main features of the National Assembly. The general aspects are outlined in the Constitution which provides for a Standing Commission which will operate in between sessions of the National Assembly. That commission will draft laws and have its own responsibilities. Whereas other parties have seats in parliament [words indistinct] the people will fulfill their aspirations through their representatives.

[Reporter] Is there any idea when the next session will [words indistinct]?

[Van Dunem] The next session, as you heard when the convocation was read, will deal with the election of the

Standing Commission. That is a very important issue. It will also deal with the internal organization of the National Assembly.

[Reporter] What laws will a constituent assembly like ours discuss in the first days?

[Van Dunem] I think that it is premature to say something about what will actually happen. One thing is certain: There will be a revision of the Constitution to adapt it to the laws in force.

[Reporter] How will you impress on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to agree to take its seats in the National Assembly?

[Van Dunem] I think that it is not a question of a personal initiative [words indistinct], but I will do my best to see to it that UNITA takes the seats it has in parliament.

[Reporter] Do you have any idea who [words indistinct] the seats in the National Assembly?

[Van Dunem] I believe that that situation should be discussed at a plenary session of the National Assembly. It would be regrettable if [words indistinct].

Dos Santos Addresses Final Council of Ministers Session

MB2711151292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the last session of the Council of Ministers in Luanda on 27 November; recorded—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the government of the first Republic held its last session at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda today. Ministers, deputy ministers, secretaries of state, and other senior government officials attended the meeting. Speaking at the end of the session, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the goal of the government of the first Republic was to make the supreme interests of the Angolan people the top priority:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We have reached the end of the road. We have not spared any efforts in resolving the (?pressing) problems faced by our people. Together, we experienced dramatic moments. Often, we were powerless to cope with adverse situations that were beyond our capacities. Together, however, we enjoyed stimulating occasions [words indistinct] which made up for all the hardships that we have endured. The aim was always to put the supreme interests of our people above all other contingencies, while seeking to meet the most profound aspirations of the people. That was how we dealt with the defense of the fundamental gains of the people—namely, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity. We had the same approach when dealing with peace and democracy.

Often we hear that during the 17 months of relative peace experienced after the signing of the Bicesse Accords, the government did as much as, or even more than during the first 17 years of the first Republic. Without sharing the same standpoint, I acknowledge that a great deal has in fact been accomplished. Therefore, I wish to congratulate those, who, under my leadership and that of the outgoing prime minister, have contributed to the transformation of the Cabinet into an effective government of national reconstruction. I expect that the new government will travel down the same path, and continue with the economic reforms.

Unfortunately, the new executive will begin its duties at a very difficult moment. The enemies of peace have not disarmed. The same war scenario is once again gaining dangerous proportions in our country. In the new trenches likely to be dug, each one of us will be once again called upon to give his best so that together we may continue with the combat which will only end with the attainment of well-being, happiness, and prosperity for our people.

I do not want to make a long speech. Many years of coexistence and cooperation make it unnecessary for one to be eloquent, but instead they permit us to understand each other with few words and without ifs or buts. I would like to thank both the outgoing members of Cabinet, and the ones who will be called upon to shoulder new responsibilities in the future government. I wish you great success in your personal and working lives and in the upholding of the supreme interests of the nation. [end recording]

The head of state said that a decree will be published today, announcing a new prime minister. He said that Marcolino Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, will be the new head of government. As for his nomination, Marcolino Moco will have 48 hours to propose a new cabinet which is scheduled to be sworn in on 1 December.

President Appoints Moco New Prime Minister

MB2811071592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Excerpt] In a presidential decree, Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, yesterday appointed Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco as the new prime minister of the Republic of Angola, replacing Fernando Jose de Franca Van Dunem, who has been sworn in as chairman of the parliament. The new head of government is 39 and has a law degree from Agostinho Neto University. Marcolino Moco has until now been secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], having occupied several posts in the previous government. The new secretary general of the MPLA, the party which has a majority in parliament, should be appointed today. This was announced by its chairman, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [passage omitted]

UNITA Says Cuban Troop Ship Docks at Namibe

MB2511194592 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Text] A maneuver against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] militants and sympathizers is under way in Namibe Province. Reliable sources in the area report a Cuban Navy vessel has docked at Namibe Harbor with hundreds of Cuban soldiers. This occurred at the request of the Futungo de Belas Palace leadership. Those sources say those black Cuban soldiers are led by a senior officer [words indistinct] during the last 16 years.

Comoros**Post Election 'Chaos,' 'Confusion,' Reported**

AB2611174192 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Some chaos, confusion, and anger in the aftermath of the Comoros general elections on Sunday [22 November]: It took a while for the Committee of Official Approval [COA] to announce results as supplied by the National Electoral Commission [NEC]. Like last night, it came up with them that the capital, Moroni, was not included. The poll there was canceled because of disturbances during the voting, and that has upset quite a lot of people. From Moroni, Mohamed Kamadine faxed this report:

Last night's official announcement of the results has been greeted with some hostility, particularly by supporters of the progovernment Mwangaza Party, who are furious that the results in Moroni have been declared null and void.

This morning, supporters of the Mwangaza Party, in a threatening mood, invaded the headquarters of the NEC. They were joined there by their leader, Mohamed Said Mshangama, who is President Djohar's son-in-law.

The COA had announced the cancellation of the Moroni results on the advice of the NEC, and this morning Mshangama and his supporters demanded that the NEC hand over to them the official letter advising the COA to

declare Moroni's results null and void. Mshangama's supporters are now said to be searching for the COA's president, Dad ech-Abdallah, who is now reported to be in hiding.

There has also been trouble in Mwali Island, where a mob attempted in vain to burn down a house and a bakery belonging to an opposition politician.

Namibia**Court Restrains SWAPO Intimidation of DTA**

MB2711104392 Johannesburg SABA in English 0820 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Text] Windhoek Nov 27 SABA—The Windhoek High Court has granted an interim interdict, sought by the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia, for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to restrain its members and supporters from intimidating DTA members or preventing them holding election rallies.

Mr. Justice Bryan O'Linn ruled on Thursday that although not much time had been given the respondents to study the notice of motion, he had no doubt the matter was urgent, news reports said.

The DTA secretary general, Mr. Laban Hamata brought the application in which the respondents were SWAPO MP and senior office bearer, Mr. Nathaniel Maxuilili, Mr. Frans Indongo and Mr. Paulus Kapia.

Mr. Justice O' Linn said it was obvious the situation in the Ovambo region, in northern Namibia, was explosive and it was the court's responsibility to attempt to protect the fundamental rights and lives of people.

The application came in the wake of the death last weekend of a DTA official, Mr. Nampala Nangolo, after he was assaulted allegedly by former SWAPO combatants.

The DTA has linked the incident to inflammatory remarks allegedly made by SWAPO speakers at election rallies in the region.

Namibians go to the polls on Monday [30 November] to elect, for the first time, local authorities and regional councils.

Ghana

INEC, Political Parties Meet 25 Nov

AB2511183092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 25 Nov 92

[Text] A meeting is going on in Accra today between the government, the Interim National Electoral Commission, the National Commission for Democracy, and the various political parties which participated in the recent presidential election. They are discussing events after the election, the voter's register, and the forthcoming parliamentary elections. Siegfried Sedjafa and Kobla Ali Kukubor were at the opening ceremony at the Accra International Conference Center and have filed this report read to you:

The government delegation, led by Mr. Justice D.F. Annan, consists of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] the member responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kodjo Tsikata; the PNDC member responsible for defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrisu; the chairman of the committee of secretaries, Mr. P.V. Obeng; and the secretary for justice and attorney general, Mr. E.J. Tanoh.

The political parties represented include the New Patriotic Party, and the NDC-[National Democratic Congress] NCP-[National Convention Party] Eagle Party Progressive Alliance. The others are the NIP [National Independence Party], and the PNC [People's National Convention], and the PHP [People's Heritage Party].

Opening the meeting, Mr. Justice Annan said due to requests from organizations, personalities, and religious bodies, including the Christian Council, the Catholic Secretariat, and the Ahmadiya Mission, the government had summoned the meeting to open a forum for dialogue to achieve a peaceful transition to the Fourth Republic. He said it is the hope of government that the meeting would take place in a spirit of frankness and goodwill so that at the end of the day the interest of the country would be paramount. He said it is the belief of government that at the end of the dialogue, they would reach a conclusion that would be satisfying and acceptable to all parties involved. [passage indistinct]

Mr. Justice Annan, however, said the NPDC is satisfied with the validity of the results and appreciates the positive role played by the foreign observers who came to monitor the elections. On the voter's register, the PNDC member said INEC is taking steps to address some of the problems mentioned by the aggrieved parties. He said government is committed to the introduction of a proper system of identifying the citizens of the country since that is the only scientific way by which some of the problems can be addressed. But, according to him, the PNDC has not been able to implement the system even though feasibility studies have been conducted. He said introducing the system will take not less than 18 months. Mr. Justice Annan expressed the hope

that the parliament of the Fourth Republic would take this issue later. [passage indistinct]

Mr. Justice Annan appealed to the political parties who threatened to boycott the parliamentary elections to review their decision to enable true democracy to be installed come January 1993.

NPP Fears Government Reaction in Court Case

AB2911131592 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT
28 Nov 92

[Text] Accra, Nov 28 (AFP)—Ghana's main opposition movement, the NPP [New Patriotic Party], has abandoned the idea of taking a "fraud" case to the Supreme Court because of government "intimidation" measures, NPP aides said Saturday [28 November].

The New Patriotic Party had denounced "fraud" during the November 3 presidential election when NPP candidate Albert Adu-Boahen obtained 30 percent of votes and ended in second position behind outgoing President Jerry Rawlings.

In an NPP communique, Secretary General Agyenim Boateng said that he had "conclusive evidence" for irregular behaviour during the elections.

He denounced "intimidation, harassment and attacks on and arrests of the followers and supporters of the NPP and of the other opposition parties in general by armed paramilitary organs of the (government-linked) Provisional National Defence Council and political heads throughout the country."

"The result is that many of our witnesses, especially from the rural areas, have decided not to come out to testify, for fear of being detained, attacked or even killed," he said.

Another opposition movement, the People's Heritage Party (PHP) said Saturday that one of its leading members, Johnny Hansen, had been arrested Wednesday. The reason, according to the authorities quoted by the PHP, was linked to an "affair related to state security."

Before joining the opposition Hansen had been interior minister in Rawlings' first government after his coup on December 31, 1981.

The PHP asked for Hansen to be "immediately released or taken to court."

The Ghanaian police has been enquiring into a series of bomb attacks made against public buildings. Responsibility was claimed by an unknown group called Farighan, or Forces against the Rawlings' dictatorship in Ghana.

Police sources said that certain opposition parties, and Ghanaians in exile, were behind the attacks.

Standing their ground, the NPP, PHP and other opposition parties have decided not to take part in the parliamentary elections planned for December 22.

PHP Member Detained For Explosions*AB2911143292 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Opposition sources in Ghana are worried that the government may be going back to its old ways in the wake of last month's electoral victory of President Rawlings. In the early years of his 12-year rule, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] often arrested and detained opponents, though the repressive laws have since been modified. But tones have been set working by the arrest this week of Johnny Hansen, a prominent member of the People's Heritage Party whose presidential candidate was General Emmanuel Erskine. Ben Ephson faxed this report from Accra:

The People's Heritage Party, or PHP, has called on the secretary for the interior to release Mr. Johnny Hansen or charge him. According to a PHP statement released this morning, Mr. Hansen was arrested on Wednesday [25 November]. Yesterday a two-man delegation from the PHP was refused permission to visit Mr. Hansen because he was subject to interrogation. The state said the PHP condemned any attempt to extract information from a political detainee using torture and intimidation.

I spoke to a senior member of the security service who assured me that Mr. Hansen was not being held for his political views. He said that Mr. Hansen was being held in connection with police investigations into the recent spate of explosions in Ghana. A group calling itself Farighan [Forces Against Rawlings in Ghana] has already claimed responsibility for the attacks. According to my investigations, at least six other people have been arrested in connection with the Farighan explosions. Three of them are relatives of a Ghanaian exile, Alhaji Damba, who lives in Lagos.

Ivory Coast**P&T Workers Cut Telephone Links With Radio***AB2711210592 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine
Nationale-Une Network in French 1230 GMT
27 Nov 92*

[Excerpt] Since yesterday, Radio Ivory Coast has been cut off from the rest of the world telephone-wise. It is unable to make or receive calls from the numerous listeners who solicit its services, the reason being that all its telephone lines have been disconnected by National Posts and Telecommunications [P&T] Workers' Union [SYNAPOSTEL] member employees of the Ivory Coast-Telecommunications. The employees are believed to be resorting to sabotage to protest against the formation of a new trade union within their institution. At the broadcasting house, we are still wondering why SYNAPOSTEL is casting blame on Radio Ivory Coast and its

listening public in a matter relating to trade union pluralism and in which we are not the least involved. [passage omitted]

Liberia**NPFL Minister on ECOWAS 'Major Offensive'***AB2511213692 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 25 Nov 92*

[Text] Defense Minister Tom Woewiyu says the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] has received intelligence reports that the West African fighting force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is planning a major offensive against the NPFL.

Minister Woewiyu said at present ECOMOG has moved tanks and artillery pieces along all major frontlines and Monrovia. He said the massive military build up by ECOMOG for an offensive against the NPFL, the force stands ready for any such move as [words indistinct] will surely regret why they ever decided to go on the offensive.

Minister Woewiyu has ordered all soldiers of the NPFL to cease fire in accordance with United Nations resolutions and should remain on 24-hour full alert at all ports of entry in defense of the country against enemy forces.

He said the NPFL desires peace for the people of Liberia but will definitely fight back in self-defense if fired upon.

At the same time, Minister Woewiyu said while the NRPA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government welcomes the UN arms embargo on Liberia, definitely it is not going to allow ECOMOG to continue its destruction of Liberia.

Minister Woewiyu said the decision by the NRPA government to honor a cease-fire, called for by the UN Security Council, is intended to provide the necessary cooperation for the peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis and not for ECOMOG to damage the country and as it is doing at present.

The defense boss said ECOMOG being the creator of the armed bandits ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], it remains an intricate problem which must be addressed by the UN secretary general in line with resolutions adopted by the Security Council which underscores that the exclusion of ECOMOG from the UN arms embargo on Liberia is subject to review by [UN] Secretary [General] Butrus-Ghali.

Minister Woewiyu said the United Nations is not a subordinate and secondary organization of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West Africa States]. Minister Woewiyu said the United Nations is the world's largest body responsible for settling disputes among nations of the world.

He said with the coming of the UN special envoy to Liberia, (?hearing) facts of ECOMOG's atrocities against the Liberian people will be seen vividly. He repeated NPFL's commitment to the terms of the United Nations' resolution which, among other things, called for the cessation of hostility among all warring factions of the country.

Minister Woewiyu's statement comes in the wake of false claims by the Monrovia group and ECOWAS executive secretary, Abass Bundu, that the United Nations is to vote a sanction against Liberia, even though the United Nations rejected any idea of sanctions on Liberia.

ECOMOG Gunboat Shells City

*AB2711214592 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Intelligence reports just received say an ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] gunboat escorted by an unnamed superpower warship, at 2:30 this morning, heavily shelled the city of Harper, Maryland County, resulting in severe casualties of civilian targets, with mothers and children being high on the list.

NPFL Radio Alleges 'Summary Executions'

*AB2811191592 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 27 Nov 92*

[Text] The central Monrovia administration of Amos Sawyer, backed by a foreign power, has begun a house to house seizure of people described as supporters of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Monrovia.

According to escapees, more than 200 persons have been arrested and jailed under the pretext of being supporters of the NPFL by a gang of individuals acting under the instruction of a committee set up by the Sawyer group in central Monrovia. The Sawyer gang operating under the code name Finger Point, is reported to be carrying out summary executions against citizens they consider the supporters of the NPFL.

Many citizens trapped behind ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] line are said to be desperate over these latest atrocious activities in Monrovia where innocent civilians are victimized without evidence of any criminal offense.

Meanwhile, our sources in Monrovia say residents of the city are praying and hoping that the NPFL will make way to open a corridor to evacuate them from the city where they are being used as human shields by ECOMOG.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Monrovia

*AB2911220092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian capital, Monrovia, has suffered another night of heavy fighting. The peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], is trying to defend Monrovia against Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], which controls most of the rest of Liberia. There have been reports of ECOMOG shelling and bombing several sites along the coast, mostly the Port of Harper in the southeast. However, as Nyanyati Alhassan reports in this fax from Monrovia, last night ECOMOG were concentrating their fire on NPFL positions around Monrovia:

Sporadic shooting continued this morning from swamp land across Stockton Creek and Caldwell. Throughout the night, small arms fire had been heard, along with the sound of ECOMOG canons. ECOMOG garrisons near (Duport) Road, Mombo town, Gardnersville, and Caldwell, and the area along Stockton Creek also came under heavy mortar fire. Last night, two tanks were moved to the front to help prevent an NPFL advance on Monrovia.

The fighting follows the capture on Friday [27 November] of New Georgia State by the Armed Forces of Liberia. The renewed battles in Gardnersville have made it impossible to retrieve the bodies of the Catholic nuns who were killed in October. The ECOMOG officer responsible for the retrieval said that until the area was declared safe, the West African force could not allow civilians in to look for the bodies.

ECOMOG Repels NPFL Attacks Near Monrovia

*AB301113992 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 30 Nov 92*

[Excerpt] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace-monitoring group, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], early yesterday repelled simultaneous attacks by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] on its positions around Monrovia. Reports reaching LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] News say the attacks were launched against ECOMOG positions in Caldwell, Mount Barclay, Somalia Drive, and the Pipeline Road area. According to the ECOMOG chief of staff, Brigadier General S.V. Malu, the attacks were contained with a lot of casualties on the side of the NPFL.

This is the fourth time in the last week that the NPFL has launched attacks on positions of the peacekeeping force in violation of the call by the Abuja ECOWAS summit for an immediate cease-fire and the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV peace accord. The Abuja Summit recognized the right of ECOMOG to decisively defend itself from all attacks. The recent UN resolution on Liberia also recognized ECOMOG's right to defend itself.

Bodies of Three Murdered U.S. Nuns Recovered

*AB3011113492 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 30 Nov 92*

[Excerpts] The remains of three of the five Catholic nuns who were brutally murdered by NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] fighters have been recovered from Gardnersville within the vicinity of the convent where the nuns resided. A fourth body believed to be that of the security guard assigned to the convent was also recovered. Meanwhile, the bodies of the three nuns have been turned over to the American Embassy in Monrovia. [passage omitted]

The remains of the nuns were discovered jointly by the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and Liberian security forces. [passage omitted]

Last Tuesday [24 November], President Amos Sawyer made a passionate appeal for the recovery of the bodies of the nuns to have them returned to their loved ones for a decent burial. Addressing a news conference at the time, President Sawyer said that the murder of the nuns by the NPFL had brought shame and disgrace to all Liberians. The five Catholic nuns had been in Liberia providing selfless service for Liberians in the areas of health and education. Meanwhile, the search continues for the remains of two other nuns. According to the minister of national defense, Dr. Edward Kesselly, the interim government remains committed in its search to discover the bodies of the rest of the nuns.

ECOMOG Commander Notes Ship Taken, Comments

*AB2911142092 Dakar PANA in English 1325 GMT
29 Nov 92*

[Text] Ikeja, 29 Nov (NAN/PANA)—A ship on a supply mission to Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was captured at the weekend by West African peace-keeping forces (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia, the ECOMOG field commander, Maj. Gen. Tunji Olurin said Saturday [28 November].

The commander told airport reporters at the Murtala Muhammad International Airport, Ikeja, that the battle was taking a high casualty toll on the rebel movement as the allied force intensifies its blockade of ports in Liberia.

Maj.-Gen. Olurin said several hundreds of the NPFL militia men had died in encounters with ECOMOG forces. He, however, did not mention exact figures of casualties on both sides to the conflict, particularly that of the ECOMOG, arguing that as professionals we can't give figures. This is a conflict of weapons and missiles, there must be casualties, but sincerely speaking, the

number of ECOMOG soldiers killed is not alarming. We are doing everything possible to minimise the casualty rate, he told the newsmen.

He said the ECOMOG had mounted effective blockade on sea and airports in the war-torn country and that the ship carrying supplies to Taylor was arrested on Friday at the seaport of Hapa [as received] on the border with Cote d'Ivoire. He, however, did not elaborate on the ship's cargo, its crew and the country from where the vessel was coming.

The commander said the blockade on the ports was meant to cut supply lines to the NPFL, thereby making life difficult for Taylor and his supporters.

Maj. Gen. Olurin predicted that the war in Liberia would end before the end of the year and that the superior fire-power of the ECOMOG allies would force Taylor to capitulate. He re-iterated the peace-keeping role of the ECOMOG, saying that unprovoked attacks on the group forced it to retaliate in self-defence. Taylor has been launching attacks on us, taking us unawares but we have battled to curtail his highly equipped and well-trained army and we have made it impossible for him to enter Monrovia, he asserted.

Olurin spoke extensively on various aspects of the war, harping on why the ECOMOG could not pull out at this stage of the conflict.

There are two reasons why we can't pull out now: one is military, the other is political. We are there to keep the peace to ensure compliance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord and we are also duty-bound to be there, having been mandated by the 16-member nation of the ECO-WAS, he said.

He indicated that even when the war ends, ECOMOG would remain in Liberia to enforce peace and ensure the propagation of democracy in the war-ravaged nation.

He announced that the ECOMOG was willing to airlift Nigerian journalists to cover the theatre of battle in Liberia and instantly, several journalists at the conference indicated willingness to go. It will, however, be recalled that two Nigerian journalists, Ayo Awotusin and Kress Imodibe, lost their lives in Monrovia while covering the war. Recently, the Nigerian Army warned the media on reporting of the conflict after some newspapers reported the airlift of more Nigerian troops to [as received]

Maj. Gen. Olurin had told the conference that the invitation extended to the Nigerian journalists to cover the war, would make them report it accurately. He claimed that most information emanating from the foreign media was subjective because Charles Taylor is a good propagandist.

Nigeria

Babangida Appeals for Religious Tolerance

AB2911145592 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 2100 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Excerpt] President Ibrahim Babangida has appealed to the two main religious bodies in the country, Muslims and Christians, to regard themselves as counterparts striving to fulfill God's wish. General Babangida advised adherents of both religions to see each other as brothers and sisters, and to live in peace for the progress of the country.

The president made the appeal yesterday at the official opening of the Abuja National Mosque and the launching of a 600-million-naira national headquarters for the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs in the federal capital. General Babangida noted that government and religious bodies were not in opposing camps because both institutions catered for the welfare of the people. He said government appreciated the role religious bodies had been playing in promoting good morals and patriotism among the people. The president however condemned the attitude of some religious bodies who caused trouble through their obscene and inciting criticism. Earlier, the sultan of Sokoto and president general of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, had said that the Nigerian Muslim community deserved an enviable and befitting administrative center to cater for Islamic affairs in the country. [passage omitted]

Curfew Imposed After Riots Over Chief's Murder

AB2911155092 *Paris AFP* in English 1530 GMT
29 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Lagos, Nov 29 (AFP)—A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed on Oyo, an ancient centre of Nigeria's Yoruba ethnic group, to restore calm after riots followed the murder of a prominent chieftain, informed sources said here Sunday [29 November].

The murder last Thursday of Amuda Olorunkosebi, the traditional prime minister of the town in western Nigeria, triggered off a wave of protests which forced the Oyo state government to impose the curfew.

The curfew came as a quick antidote to what would have degenerated into a bloody clash in the town between supporters of Nigeria's two authorised political parties, observers believed.

Though in the same traditional monarchical cabinet, the deceased was believed to be a staunch supporter of the leftist Social Democratic Party (SDP) while the head of monarchy in the town, 'Alaafin' Lamidi Adeyemi, whom he was known not to be friendly with, was thought to favour the rival National Republican Convention (NRC). [passage omitted]

Olorunkosebi, was a force to be reckoned with, especially in "Isale Oyo," a part of the town where he built around himself the image of a god operating within a traditional empire headed by the 'Alaafin,' the traditional monarch and spiritual head of the Yorubas.

While police have yet to unearth the real motive behind his murder, it may not be unconnected with his uncompromising stance on certain issues within the city, observers noted. [passage omitted]

Last Thursday, three men, reportedly from Lagos, met Olorunkosebi at his residence and asked him to sell them some land on which they planned to build industries, police said.

He took them out to the outskirts of the town only to be shot at by unknown assailants from a bush while his three would-be customers fled to a waiting car and disappeared, according to a report submitted to the police by one Alhaji Ganiyu Ajiboye.

Acid was later poured on his dead body, apparently by his assailants. Olorunkosebi's two aides, who were with him, managed to escape the gunmen's bullets.

Hundreds of his supporters and relations immediately took to the streets, damaging part of the king's palace and lighting fires on the city's major roads, until the state governor, Kalapo Isola, imposed a curfew a day after the murder took place.

The head of Oyo State police, Mustapha Isamaila, said that his command has begun to interrogate some persons, including the king, over the murder and appealed for calm.

He also announced that the king has been advised to temporarily stay away from his palace for security reasons and as part of efforts to restore complete calm.

The murder of the traditional chieftain has thrown the town "into a state of mourning," the king said in a statement Saturday.

NPFL Agreement on Peace Accord Analyzed

AB2911164092 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria* in English
1030 GMT 27 Nov 92

[Commentary by Isola Ada]

[Text] And so, rebel leader Charles Taylor, the man who for three years constituted himself into a stumbling block to the peaceful resolution of the three year-old bloody conflict in Liberia, has just pledged to comply with the cease-fire. The stark reality of the futility of his intransigence, it would appear, has finally dawned on him, forcing him to backpedal on his senseless campaign. However, it is observed that it took (?biting) effects of an arms embargo now endorsed by the UN Security Council to open Charles Taylor's eyes to this stark reality of his

folly. He is now to halt his reckless and futile genocide which has cost a lot in human lives and material resources.

Though since the declaration of his willingness to observe the cease-fire no serious breach has been reported, his pledge should be taken with a pinch of salt. This is because it has in the past been his stock in trade to accept the terms of an agreement only to turn around a while later to repudiate such a vow. However, it appears this time around, his undertaking will stick, because he has the noose of the embargo round his neck. On this much, he himself admitted when he stated grudgingly that no one could afford to contravene the order of the United Nations.

Obviously, Charles Taylor's present sober reflection did not come about so easily. The Security Council's embargo and the strong resolve of a more determined ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to enforce it, especially in areas controlled by Charles Taylor and his rebel NPFL have combined to whittle down the aura of arrogance of a man consumed by inordinate passion to rule his countrymen by any means.

Consequent upon the enforcement of the embargo, things have begun to look pretty difficult for the self-styled president of Gbarnga. For one thing, arms and oil supply are not flowing in freely any more into Buchanan. And for another, the route is no longer open for uncontrolled, illegal shipment of Liberia's valuable mineral resources to collaborate with arms dealers abroad.

If the present lull in Charles Taylor's attacks continues and the ECOMOG takes no chances, the stage would be set for creating a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV agreement, whose import is no doubt clear to everyone involved in the Liberian crisis, especially to Charles Taylor's rebel group. But, perhaps, for the avoidance of doubt, these are the disarming of all warring factions in Liberia and their encampment by ECOMOG, to be followed by free and fair elections.

The credibility of the elections will be ensured by the presence of international observers who will monitor the polling. The successful implementation of these measures is very important to the Liberians and West Africa for (teeming) reasons. Certainly, it will afford Liberians free choice of their political leaders. It will also contribute immensely to the stability of the West African subregion and endorse the credibility of its leaders. But perhaps more importantly, it will serve notice on any group that may in future be tempted by Charles Taylor's way.

The reality of today is that those legitimately aspiring to lead do not have the courage to seek the consent of their people through the ballot box. Whatever happens, a successful implementation of Yamoussoukro IV will be a victory for Nigerians and a credit for those West African leaders who have always remained unwaivered in the

conviction that ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] intervention in Liberia has been a just decision.

ECOMOG Commander: Fighting May End in Dec

AB2911215592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Adetunji Olurin, says the fighting in Liberia may be completed before the end of next month. Briefing airport correspondents in Lagos, Gen. Olurin said that it would be difficult, if not impossible for the main rebel leader, Charles Taylor, to continue the fight. He explained that a good number of his fighting force was deserting him daily. Gen. Olurin disclosed that all major links to areas controlled by the rebels were being blocked to prevent any supply of materials. The number of ships which violated the blockade were either destroyed or arrested.

The field commander said some Nigerian journalists had been invited to Liberia to see things for themselves and stated that foreign media reports of the events in Liberia had, in most cases, been subjective.

Sierra Leone

ULIMO's Seekie Interviewed on War

AB2811193092 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] When the war in Liberia flared up again last month, it seemed the anti-Taylor movement, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], was well in the thick of it all. But since then, very little has been heard of ULIMO. On the line to Freetown, Sierra Leone, Robin White asked Raleigh Seekie, leader of one of the ULIMO factions if they had now abandoned the battle ground and were leaving the fight up to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

[Begin recording] [Seekie] We are still fighting in the other counties, but we are not in Monrovia.

[White] You used to be in the city, did you not? You have now left the city, have you?

[Seekie] Yes, we left the city. At the time we entered the city, because Taylor was trying to take over the city, so we went in to help and defend our people. But now, since everything is calm we are back in our positions in the various counties.

[White] And where are these positions?

[Seekie] We are now somewhere around Lofa, Grand Cape Mount County, Margibi, part of Bong County. Of course, Bomi is in our total control.

[White] Do you have any representatives at all in the capital, Monrovia?

[Seekie] Yes, our representative is there. We have more than five members of the executive council representing ULIMO in the capital city, aided by Counselor Gbala, who is the legal affair [as heard] and legal adviser to the national chairman. He is the chairman of the committee in Monrovia.

[White] Why do you not go to Monrovia yourself?

[Seekie] I will soon get there.

[White] Do you ever go to the war front yourself?

[Seekie] Yes, some times I visit the war front and I am back. I was there sometime last week as far as Lofa County and promised again to go there this weekend.

[White] How do you get there?

[Seekie] How do I get there? I go there the usual way all my troops go there....

[White, interrupting] But what....?

[Seekie] And on usual combat....

[White, interrupting] What is the usual way?

[Seekie] Oh, well, for security reason, we do not disclose that thing on the media.

[White] But, you fly there or you go by road?

[Seekie] We usually go by road.

[White] And how long does it take to get to the front?

[Seekie] Roughly eight hours.

[White] So, the last time you were there was last week?

[Seekie] Yes, last week I was there.

[White] And you are going this....?

[Seekie interrupting] Hopefully, next week.

[White] And what do you do when you go to the front?

[Seekie] Always I go there to advise my people and give them the necessary encouragement to respect the UN convention.

[White] Would you say that your men did obey the Geneva Convention?

[Seekie] Yes, we respect the Geneva Convention regarding prisoner of war and regarding non-combatants.

[White] Could you tell Mr. Seekie, you know, when journalists bumped into ULIMO people, they don't see people who are respecting human rights conventions or Geneva's conventions. They are rather wild people wearing wigs and obviously on drugs.

[Seekie] No, it is no correct. We are not wild; no evidence. When the people.... [pauses] These are mere propaganda. From the date we started up to now, you have not heard that ULIMO has committed any atrocity against innocent civilian. It is only Taylor's propaganda you have been hearing of. His sympathizers may talk negative things about ULIMO.

[White] But, you men, Mr. Seekie, they do look pretty wild. I mean, I have seen some photographs of them only today. They look very wild.

[Seekie] They are not wild at all. I think, if you send in any of your correspondent or representative, he will see what our men are doing.

[White] This was one of our correspondents who took these pictures. I mean she went through the lines and came across some of the your men who were wearing wigs and looking pretty wild.

[Seekie] Yes, these are tactics. You put on a wig and look wild to frighten the other opponents.

[White] Do you think it works, these tactics?

[Seekie] It works, it works, really it works. It is how we have been moving on. It works. If you wear a wig and get to the front, your opponents may look and get scared and drop the gun. [end recording]

Arrests Made After 'Subversive' Meeting

AB2911151592 Paris AFP in French 1914 GMT
27 Nov 92

[Text] Freetown, 27 Nov (AFP)—The police announced today the arrest of three other persons suspected of having taken part in a "subversive meeting" which, according to them, was held on 20 November at Waterloo (25 km southeast of Freetown) and had already led to the arrest of 19 alleged participants over the weekend. A police spokesman did not exclude the fact that this meeting was aimed at fomenting a coup d'etat.

Of the three new detainees—their identities were not revealed—two are civil servants at the Port of Freetown and one a former legislator of the All-People's Congress (APC), sole party under General Joseph Momoh's regime which was toppled on 29 April by a military coup d'etat led by Captain Valentine Strasser. The previous detainees were six policemen, one soldier, and 12 civilians who, according to the police, were "caught red-handed."

The day after the announcement of these arrests, Finance Minister Jim Funna, the only member of the previous regime to have kept his post in the new military

government, resigned without any explanation. He went to Washington on a mission and did not return.

Thirty-five personalities from the Momoh regime who were arrested after the coup d'etat are still under detention. Justice Minister Arnold Gooding announced today that they would be "released or tried soon."

Togo

Koffigoh on Strike, Elections, Security

AB2911215092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 29 Nov 92

[Interview with Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh by an unidentified reporter in Lome on 29 November—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] You have just met with ambassadors accredited to Togo. Why such a meeting with the diplomatic corps?

[Koffigoh] You know our country has excellent relations with the international community, which reacted strongly to the destabilization process which has gripped our country and whose most unpleasant illustration was recently experienced when High Council of the Republic [HCR] members were taken hostage. It was necessary today to brief representatives of these friendly countries so that we could explain Togo's social and political situation to them and examine a number of perspectives.

As a matter of fact, one cannot disclose everything that goes on at a diplomatic level meeting, but Togolese know their situation, and our meeting with the diplomatic corps centered mostly on the facts of the Togolese agony. The fact is, the transition process is constantly being destabilized. The destabilization first started with the transitional executive body—that was the attack on the office of the prime minister on 3 December 1991.

Before then, there had been other acts of destabilization conducted on a minor scale, but the serious thing to note is that the legislature, the transitional parliament—that is the HCR—was not spared in this process. It was attacked in October at a time we were thinking that this kind of thing was never going to recur.

We also have a Supreme Court, which is the third pillar of any democracy. As soon as we filed a petition to it, the Supreme Court also began to be the target of verbal attacks, and we know that verbal attacks are sometimes the prelude to all-out physical assault, but things have not ended here. We have noticed a new phenomenon: After the attacks against the central government institutions, there is now an attempt to destabilize the local government setup.

Many prefects live in insecurity; some are in hiding. Some of them have been kidnapped from their homes, like the Tchaoudjo prefect, who was kidnapped yesterday. He was taken to the bush and reportedly

assaulted before being released. He received medical treatment and now has gone into hiding, with some friends. The home of the Bafilo prefect was attacked by armed men. He was able to escape. The prefects of Logoue, East Mono, and Wawa, and the subprefect of Kebou—who were meeting to plan their trip to Lome on 26 November—met some unwelcome visitors, armed people, who wanted to take them by force to Lome. The prefects managed to escape by scaling the walls and running through the bush for 11 hours before reaching the road and coming down here. All the other prefects are living in a state of insecurity, with the exception of a few who apparently belong to the good side. All that is very disturbing, and I personally do not see what is justifying this escalation.

You also know that popular discontent is a reality because for the past two weeks, the central government institutions, the public enterprises, and the private enterprises have ceased to function. A strike was called by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the Collective of Democratic Opposition. We are not the initiators of the strike. As you know, a head of government cannot call for civil disobedience or strike. But as leaders of the state, we cannot remain indifferent to a phenomenon of popular discontent. Such, therefore, is the picture of the Togolese situation, and we wanted to take advantage of the excellent relations that Togo maintains with the entire international community to confer with its representatives here and brief them on the situation so that they will know what is really happening in our country.

There can be no hope without a clear cut identification of the circumstances surrounding the crisis. There are what appears on the surface to be facts, and there are the facts of the crisis which should be clearly identified. Presently, one has the impression that there are two governments in Togo. This is not normal; we must correct this situation. Some members of Cabinet have undertaken an open rebellion against the head of government. This does no honor to our country. We must speedily correct this abnormality.

Next, security—or should I rather say insecurity?—is a reality, since things look as though security were reserved for some people while insecurity is reserved for others. So we need to attain a balanced situation, security-wise. This is why it is indispensable to have a force, or a republican unit, to protect our institutions and those who run them. It does not matter whether we call it Special Peace Force, or Republican Unit for Protecting or Guaranteeing the Stability of Institutions. The name does not matter. What matters is that we must take concrete measures so that each person may feel secure. This will enable people to discard once and for all the idea of civil war.

The issue of the neutrality and impartiality of the Army should not be played down. If we speak of the neutrality and impartiality of the Army, it is because it is part of the

military code. The people simply want this to be reaffirmed and that everybody agree on the principle of neutrality so that in this period of multipartyism, one party of the political class does not feel that the Army is there solely to protect or to serve the cause of only one political persuasion. Our military brothers, particularly the High Command, the military hierarchy, stand to gain by giving reassurance, because such a clear assertion of neutrality and impartiality would go a long way to reassure the political class and the people at large on this issue in this era of multipartyism.

Electoral Process: All Togolese want to go to the polls and going to the polls as soon as possible would be the best solution. But they do not want to go to the polls in insecurity. They do not want to go under any conditions, but want to go in accordance with the law. They want to go in accordance with the electoral code. We have an electoral code that was discussed and approved by the parliamentary assembly. One simply has to implement this electoral code and explain the contents to the people so that all Togolese will go, I would say, enthusiastically and in all consciousness to the polls to freely choose their future leaders, and of course, under the supervision of international observers.

How does one manage to achieve these ambitions? We still think consultations and dialogue are necessary and they should be organized among the leaders. However, since there is discontent among the people and frustration stemming from the humiliation meted out to members of the HCR, it is necessary that the consultations not be done in a restricted way, but should be extended to those who, for example...[pauses] I made a public proposal to this end in my message to the nation. I said that consultations should include the employers' association. Since enterprises have closed down because workers are on strike, production is in danger. So, the employers' association is concerned by this. The striking labor unions are also concerned, and perhaps those who are not on strike are worried as well, since those who are not on strike are affected by it. The democratic opposition, which supported the strike order, should be involved in the discussions. This is the proposal that I made and I think it is still valid, even today. In our opinion, it is through this constructive dialogue, which is aimed at finding genuine solutions—not pretending to talk—that will bring a genuine response to the genuine problems we are facing.

There is a second procedure, which follows the first: I was saying that when members of a household begin to fight or are preparing to fight, neighbors should try to help them discuss their problems. There is nothing humiliating about this. In the past, Togo has accomplished similar missions in other countries throughout the West African subregion. That is why we favor the good office missions which some countries of the subregion, and notably Benin, whose president is the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], are trying to initiate to help the various components of the Togolese nation discuss their

problems. This does not mean that we, ourselves, should not make an effort to ensure that such a dialogue takes place. We are making that effort. I am in favor of efforts from within, but we should not close the door on neighboring countries which want to send missions and understand the Togolese problem in order to make suggestions so that we can get intensify dialogue among Togolese.

If we refuse this [help] now, as it was done yesterday when President Soglo, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, wanted to send a mission and that mission was rejected—I hope temporarily—but all the same rejected on Saturday [28 November], sooner or later, when the situation in Togo degenerates, we shall go into a scenario where people will no longer ask us permission before coming. Once a domestic conflict breaks out, it can affect countries of the subregion. So, here is also a way of assisting Togolese to help their problems at the moment.

To conclude, I would say that all hope is not lost. On our part, we shall enter into contact with the various sides involved in the conflict within the next few hours and days, once again, so that the roundtable conference that we proposed in our last message to the nation could be established. We are also in favor of mediation missions from countries of the subregion to help us avoid the disintegration that is looming over our country.

Ministers Denounce COD-II Schemes

*AB2911190592 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 29 Nov 92*

[Joint communique issued by the minister of territorial administration and security and the minister of defense in Lome—date not given]

[Text] Following an unauthorized protest march organized by the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II, some acts of vandalism were committed in the city, particularly in the (Dikon-Colombe-Dante) section, where several taxis were damaged, and at the Lome central market, where several traders were threatened, their stalls destroyed, and their wares looted.

This practice, which does not honor our young democracy, seems to be the scheme of strike organizers, who believe that by creating an atmosphere of general fear and panic in the city, they will be able to revive the strike, which is waning with each passing day. Statements about an imaginary civil war, as seen in pamphlets throughout our capital, is part of a scheme intended to trigger an exodus of our people to the urban centers—that is within the country—and to neighboring countries.

The minister of territorial administration and security and the minister of defense wish to reassure the public that security arrangements have been tightened and that the law enforcement agencies have been issued clear directives to deal with all those who would want to create disorder and anarchy in our country. The minister of

territorial administration and security and the minister of defense further urge the public to remain vigilant to thwart this destabilization scheme hatched by people who do not have their country at heart, for it is through dialogue and consultation that we will be able to get our country—Togo—out of the crisis.

Eyadema Meets Prefects, Urges Neutrality

*AB2811064092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 26 Nov 92*

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of the Republic, received late this morning at Lome II, about 10 prefects and subprefects as well as some members of the Electoral Commission. Kokou Tozonou has details:

[Tozonou] During the audience, the president gave a general report on the country's political situation and explained that Togo was presently going through a stormy patch, which we had to quickly get out of in order to calmly plan the future of the Togolese people. In line with this, the head of state reiterated his desire for the holding of free, democratic, and open elections in the shortest possible time to enable the sovereign people to go to the polls to decide on and provide themselves with a definite succession that will get them out of the difficult situation they find themselves in. To this end, the president called on the prefects and subprefects to be neutral and stay above the fray to enable all the leaders of political parties to travel through the country to explain their programs to the population.

Given the present situation, it is your duty, the president told the representatives of the central government, to avoid worsening the situation in your prefectures. You must, on the contrary, act judiciously to be able to present events objectively when they occur. You must help the population to face such events and also remind them that they have the same rights and duties regardless of their political leanings. The head of state also talked at length about the need for all Togolese to live peacefully and safely to go about their daily tasks freely. He therefore asked the prefects and subprefects to work towards the strengthening of national unity. It is at this price that we will be able to ensure a peaceful future for the coming generations because we do not have the right to destroy this country, which was once an oasis of peace. [passage omitted]

The prefects and subprefects, for their part, told the president that they were determined to do all they can to put into practice the sound advice that he had given them. They promised to carry out their duties in the most objective and neutral manner.

HCR Head To Answer For 'Acts of High Treason'

*AB2611112292 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 25 Nov 92*

[Statement by the High Council of the Republic]

[Text] A press release issued by an international news agency datelined Dakar has confirmed that the High Council of the Republic [HCR] has dispatched a delegation of Togolese parliamentarians to countries in the subregion to explain the current national situation to authorities and people of the host countries.

Meanwhile, we learn from another foreign news organ that on 7 November, the HCR chairman, Monsignor Kpodzro signed a memorandum on the Togolese crisis, on behalf of the HCR now extended to committee chairmen, which was distributed to heads of state and parliaments of some neighboring countries and in the West.

We note with surprise and dismay these initiatives by the HCR chairman which constitute a flagrant violation of the internal rules and regulations of the institution he heads, and which specifically stipulate the following:

Article 8: The HCR bureau is the steering organ charged with directing the deliberations of the HCR.

Article 12: The HCR chairman is empowered to open and close sessions, to allow speakers to take the floor, present reports and minutes of meetings for approval, to strive for consensus on issues under discussion or to put them to vote if necessary, to rule on motions, to coordinate activities of HCR members and the bureau, and this in strict accordance with the HCR's standing orders.

Article 28: All HCR committees require the presence of at least half the number of members for voting to be valid.

Article 41: Decisions made by committees are considered as proposals to be submitted to the plenary session for approval.

The HCR, however, has not held any plenary session and no committee has convened to inform members about any proposals whatsoever since 23 October. It appears, therefore, that the issuing of a memorandum on behalf of the HCR and the dispatching of delegates abroad to explain the memorandum are private and partisan initiatives by Monsignor Kpodzro and some of his personal friends, who are shamelessly taking undue advantage of Monsignor Kpodzro's position and the HCR's name to pursue personal interests.

It is sad to recall that the HCR chairman has already been blamed by the plenary session for similar illegal actions. Once again, we challenge him today to give the dates and conditions of discussions which led to the adoption of the memorandum and the designation of the parliamentarians who are on mission.

We strongly denounce these practices, which are unbefitting of a high institution like the HCR, and we call on Monsignor Philippe Kpodzro to answer to these acts of high treason before the plenary session and the Togolese people.

[Signed] Obed Essoh Atam for the group

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DATE FILMED

1 DECEMBER 1992

